The New-York Times.

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FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BOLD EXPLOIT OF A GUERRILLA BAND.

A Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Captured.

The Passengers Robbed of Money and Jewelry.

No Prisoners Taken by the Rebels and the Train Not Injured.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Sun of this morning gives the following particulars:

"The express passenger train which left Camden-street depot on Thursday night for Wheeling and intermediate points, was captured by a company of Confederates when near Kearneysville Depot, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry.

It appears a switch had been turned, and the usual signal, the waving of a lighted lamp, made by the raiders, as the train approached. The signal caused the engineer to stop the engine. The train was then surrounded by the raiders, and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom, of course, there was a great consternation, were more or less mulcted in the shape of ransom. Some produced greenbacks, others watches, while several reluctantly gave diamonds, rings or breast-pins as equivalents for their personal liberty.

We are informed by one of the sufferers who returned to this city by Express train, that reached here from Wheeling at noon yesterday, that the aggregate amount of money taken from passengers was not less than $30,000, while the value of the jewelry was also considered large.

Conductor [illegible], who had charge of the train, it was stated, was compelled to hand over a check for $4,500, the property of the Railroad Company. This, however, will prove valueless. The fact of the check confiscation was denied yesterday.

A number of the passengers who arrived here yesterday in the Express train, had interviews with some of the passengers, and their statements widely differed, both as to the amount of money, &c., confiscated, and the character of the raiders. Of the former, the amount ranged from $1,000 to $3,000, while of the latter, some were certain that they were persons residing in the neighborhood, while another party, a well-known resident of this city, declared that he conversed with one of the mulcted passengers who stated to him that Maj. HARRY GILMOR of the Confederate Cavalry, was in command of the expedition, that he knew and conversed with him. No one was injured, nor was there the least disposition on the part of the raiders to take any prisoners. Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from the Western Counties, were among the passengers, but on the occasion are represented to have been quite taciturn as to their official positions. Their greenbacks and watches are said to have formed a part of their booty. It was also stated that several Federal officers and soldiers were on the train, but fared no worse than their fellow-passengers. After the raiders accomplished their purpose, they ran the locomotive and tender off the track, causing some injury to the engine. They then left the train, going through the fields, in the direction of Smithfield, a small village in Jefferson County, Va.

Although a company of Federal troops were stationed within a short distance of the point where the train was stopped, none of the passengers or employes of the road were enabled to get any information to them, until all hope of capturing the raiders had vanished. The scene inside the train after the affair, as stated by an eye-witness, was mournfully ridiculous. As certain of the passengers would bring forth from a hiding place various amounts of greenbacks, or other valuables, which they saved from confiscation, congratulations and merriment would ensue, which, however, was, from time to time, well balanced by lamentations and mournful announcements of loss on the part of others. The whole affair, indeed, is a strange and novel one. The first time since the war it is alleged that a passenger train has been captured and destroyed. As to who the raiders really were, so many various opinions have been expressed, that nothing definite can yet be stated on that score. It was thought by some that it was done by a local predatory band organized for the purpose of plundering at every opportunity. *The fact that no prisoners were taken was regarded as arguing rather strongly that they* were not regular Confederates.

A report was in circulation yesterday that Adams' Express has sustained some loss, which was, during the evening, denied by Mr. INNES, Superintendent of the company, who alleges that in the affair the company had lost neither goods nor funds. The line of the railroad where the raid took place is not in the department under Gen. LOCKWOOD, but in the department under the command of Gen. KELLEY. As regards the injured engine and tender, the railroad employes, with their usual energy, repaired all damages in about three hours, and the detained train with its mulcted passengers arrived in Cumberland yesterday morning almost on time. [All the passenger and freight trains were running as usual yesterday afternoon, and it was announced that a large Federal cavalry force had been placed all along the line of the road, while a similar force had been sent out in search of the raiders."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

[*By People's Telegraph Lines, No. 21 Wall-street.*]

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

It is now very strongly suspected that the attack upon the express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles east of Martinsburgh, the other night, an account of which has been telegraphed, was by a gang of robbers and cut-throats from the loyal States, Penitentiary birds and probably deserting Federal soldiers, who had no connection with the rebels. The robbery of the affrighted passengers was very general; not one of them escaped losing something. One man is said to have lost over 4,000 dollars in greenbacks. The passengers made no resistance, supposing they were surrounded by an overwhelming force of rebels. A good many of them threw their watches, jewels and money away, some of which have since been found. No insult was offered to the ladies, and no attempt to make any one a prisoner. Neither was there any effort to burn or destroy the train. The deed was committed almost in sight of quite a strong Federal encampment. All these things look very much as if the offending party was a band of robbers belonging to our own side. Had they been "Confederates," the strong probability is that efforts would have been made to capture all prisoners, as they did not know but President LINCOLN or some other distinguished dignitary might have been aboard. No clue has yet been had to the perpetrators, or guerrillas, as they are called.

The cars are now running regularly and undisturbed over the road.

[We give the above dispatch as it comes, with the remark that it has a very strong "Confederate" squint. The speculations of the telegrapher at Baltimore are no more likely to be correct than those of other people.—ED. TIMES.]

The Jura and Hibernia Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. [illegible], sailed at 5½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Hibernia*, for Galway, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

Fatal Affray.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

A man named ROBERT GRAHAM was shot on Friday evening, at a house of ill-fame on Division-street, by Capt. [illegible], of the Sickles Cavalry, now in barracks here. Capt. [illegible] is in jail here. The Grand Jury will not meet until May next.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Situation in Tennessee—The Probabilities—The Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

I have an impression, amounting almost to positive belief, that some time in the latter part of November, or early in December last past, President LINCOLN called on the people to give thanks to the Almighty for the expulsion of the rebels from Eastern Tennessee, as well as for the masterly achievements under GRANT in and about Chattanooga. Nevertheless, according to the last accounts, LONGSTREET, with something like 25,000 men, seems to have remained in Eastern Tennessee. He appears not only not disposed to go just at present, but to advance further into the "Switzerland of America." There appears, therefore, to have been a slight mistake, some prematurity in the case. How came it about? This, doubtless, is a question which thousands of persons have asked; and I perceive that certain of the Copperhead press have undertaken to disparage Gen. GRANT in connection with it. I believe I can throw a little light on the subject.

The leading idea in the masterly plan which drove BRAGG from his strong position on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge—defeated and drove his army in panic as far as Ringgold—was to relieve BURNSIDE, then sorely pressed at Knoxville, and to cut off LONGSTREET from BRAGG, and drive him from Eastern Tennessee, (if he got away at all,) through the upper gaps, into Virginia and North Carolina. The pursuit of BRAGG ceased at Ringgold, and GRANT ordered SHERMAN, with the Fifteenth Corps—(the OSTERHAUS Division belonging to it, which had been temporarily detached under HOOKER, being replaced by Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS' Division of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland)—to proceed at once and with all possible dispatch toward Knoxville, and "drive LONGSTREET from Eastern Tennessee." Two divisions of the Fourth Corps (GRANGER'S) of THOMAS' command, were at the same time ordered to proceed to the same quarter. This gave SHERMAN, independent of BURNSIDE'S besieged force, a force of about 30,000 men. BURNSIDE had been ordered, on the approach of LONGSTREET, to fall back from the neighborhood of London, where he then was, to some fortified position he could hold, and at the same time keep open a route communicating with Memphis, thus "luring the enemy as far as possible away" from BRAGG and his base. This is not an uninteresting item in the history of the operations in Eastern Tennessee. It went forth that BURNSIDE was crushed back by LONGSTREET, and was compelled to take refuge in Knoxville, when it was only a part of a strategic movement that gave the Federal forces time and position, and consummated the original purpose of preventing entirely a junction of LONGSTREET'S and BRAGG'S forces. While LONGSTREET was besieging BURNSIDE in Knoxville, SHERMAN, with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Corps was marching, not rapidly, but steadily toward that place. On his approach, LONGSTREET raised the siege and made off toward the gaps, as if to make good his exit the only way possible.

Here commences a series of something, if they were not mistakes, I leave the reader to determine what they were. BURNSIDE ranked SHERMAN, and to him SHERMAN reported. There was no rivalry or improper feeling on that point, that is known. SHERMAN said his troops had marched a long distance, and were in no condition to pursue. BURNSIDE said his troops had just emerged from a severe siege, and were no better off, but, with the magnanimity of his nature, said that if he could have a part of SHERMAN'S men he would follow LONGSTREET; and SHERMAN thereupon gave him DAVIS' Division, (not really a part of his own force,) and with the Fifteenth Corps countermarched one hundred and ten miles to Chattanooga, and thence some thirty miles more to Bridgeport. The distance to where LONGSTREET could have been reached, and must have been beaten or compelled to leave actually, was considerably less. It is scarcely probable that SHERMAN'S men would have been in a worse plight had they gone forward than they were at the end of their somewhat rapid countermarch; though it is entirely true that as to subsistence and clothing they would not have been as well off, though as well off in that and every other respect as BURNSIDE'S and GRANGER'S troops—to the latter of which DAVIS' Division had been added.

BURNSIDE, with a limited force, marched out of Knoxville, in the direction of LONGSTREET, while SHERMAN, with a nearly or equal force, marched in the contrary direction, a much further distance, because, as he said, his men were too weary to pursue. Both Generals undoubtedly supposed that LONGSTREET was really making his way out of Eastern Tennessee, and that whether pursued or not he could go. In that they made a mistake, however, as the sequel showed. And here we arrive at another point, or complication, in the matter. BURNSIDE had some time before applied to be relieved, in consequence of a difference with Gen. HALLECK. FOSTER had for some time been trying to relieve him, and that General now appeared and took command of the department, and BURNSIDE left, but in the full belief that LONGSTREET was doing or had already done the same thing. But the wary rebel General, instead of doing that, went to intrenching. He had found a place where, with a little digging, he would be master of the situation. He had doubtless found out that SHERMAN had countermarched, and that there was no danger for him. He perceived that he was expected to go any way, of his own accord, but since there was now no occasion for doing so, he concluded he would not. Furthermore, he had got possession of a very considerable quantity of supplies which BURNSIDE had some time before collected for his own troops; and SHERMAN being gone, no superior force being in front of him, he found his situation to be as comfortable as could be expected, if not all that could be desired. It is scarcely probable that Gen. FOSTER, in concluding it would be remiss to attack LONGSTREET, misjudged. At no time was LONGSTREET'S retreat precipitate. BURNSIDE had already reported to Gen. GRANT at Chattanooga that he "was retiring with great deliberation." Still, that he would go, no one doubted, and it is presumed that Gen. GRANT, having given the order to "drive LONGSTREET from Eastern Tennessee," and provided an adequate force, felt at liberty to turn his attention to matters in another direction, which gave him rest neither night nor day. I will not undertake to say what he thought when he found that SHERMAN—somewhat after the fashion of the King who, with thirty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again—had come back, while LONGSTREET was yet in Eastern Tennessee, but it is fair to presume that he hoped it would be well; and, as he placed great confidence in Gen. SHERMAN, he no doubt believed it would be.

But it was not; and was not, precisely for the reasons I have related; and precisely for the same reasons the subsequent events, the present situation of affairs in Eastern Tennessee, have their origin.

But I am not looking for disaster in that quarter, although LONGSTREET may have been considerably reinforced. GRANT has been neither idle nor indifferent, even though he has been a day or two in St. Louis to see a sick child. I believe it will turn out that there is a shot in the locker not known to everybody. That he has not been able to realize everything he desired in the management of the Eastern Tennessee complication, I am certain. Gen. FOSTER, some four weeks since, on account of ill health, asked to be relieved. Gen. GRANT, though not underrating Gen. FOSTER'S capabilities, perceived the desirableness of having a well General there, and made a suggestion, which, if acceded to, would have relieved him of all anxiety in the premises. There were doubtless adequate reasons why the suggestion was not acceded to.

That Gen. GRANT has really no very great anxiety about Eastern Tennessee, though, for the reasons I have narrated, he has experienced a world of perplexity, is apparent from the fact that he has been steadily preparing a great enterprise in another direction. That enterprise would have been developed more than a month ago but for this Eastern Tennessee boggle. That it is not given up, though much delayed, and is about to go off, is proof that adequate provision has been made for meeting LONGSTREET, or it may be a part of that provision. I think it will so turn out.

As for JOHNSTON, with BRAGG'S old army, he will before long find out that he has all he can attend to, perhaps in a quarter he has not been expecting, if he has not already found it out; and precisely for the same causes Longstreet may soon find his position materially changed. Mr. LINCOLN tells a good, though not always repeatable story as to the benefits of "counter irritation," that illustrates the idea and the situation which I do not doubt will before long be developed.

A few words about the Army of the Potomac and future movements: Gen. GRANT, and I suppose every other General who thinks at all, warmly favors the policy of concerted action, as far as possible, under one policy, as if under one mind, of all the armies in the ensuing operations. He, therefore, is not indifferent to the Army of the Potomac, which, while it has very much the quality of inertness, still, like the weight on the beam, causes it to go up or go down, according as it is moved one way or the other. It is an important element for that if for no other reason. But I believe that Gen. GRANT thinks that the Army of the Potomac has performed that office long enough, and that by doing something else, it can very materially contribute to the success of plans he has proposed and a part of which he will undertake to execute. Gen. GRANT does not agree with Gen. HALLECK that the overland route is the only one to Richmond. I believe he has expressed definite ideas on that point; and I believe furthermore, he has ventured to suggest the name of a General to be placed in command of the army when the next change takes place. It gives me great pleasure, (as no doubt in military circles at least great satisfaction will be experienced at the consummation,) to believe that there is a likelihood that the suggestion will be adopted. Certain rumors in this connection, not only as to plans and routes but as to men, which have recently found their way into print, have, I believe, a better foundation than rumors generally. They are at least consistent with what are understood to be Gen. GRANT'S suggestions.

The "cold scald" which has been experienced lately in different parts of Gen. BUTLER'S Department, would seem to conflict with the idea that he is as really great in military movements as he confessedly is in the management of affairs in which his executive and diplomatic qualities are brought out. It is undoubtedly a fact that it is in that direction he can serve the country best, and as hardly any other man in it can. It is no discredit to him, however, that he aspires, as it is understood he does, to distinction in the field. There is some probability—at least much propriety—in the suggestion that the chivalrous Gen. HANCOCK will take the management of affairs in the old Department of North Carolina, where, just now, there is an unseemly snarl. His appointment to that position would, however, deprive the reorganized Potomac Army of one of its best Corps Commanders.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

OFFICERS DRAWING COMMUTATION.

A report of the Secretary of War was received, in answer to a resolution relative to officers' commutation for quarters and fuel. It shows that there are three hundred and eighty-seven officers here drawing such commutation, namely: Nine Major-Generals, eighteen Brigadier-Generals, thirty-four Colonels, eighteen Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-four Majors, one hundred and twenty-six Captains, forty-three Lieutenants, twenty-four Surgeons, twelve Assistant-Surgeons, and seventy-nine Paymasters.

IDAHO GOLD MINES.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Milwaukie Chamber of Commerce, *representing that within a few months more than* twenty-five millions of dollars have been mined in Idaho, and are waiting egress, and asking aid in the construction of a wagon road, with military protection, through Central Minnesota. Referred.

VOTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the registration of voters in Washington City. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) withdrew his amendment confining the benefits to those in the service at the time of the passage of the act.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment providing that in cases where the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that persons of color have been mustered into the service at the rate of thirteen dollars per month, they shall be paid at that rate for previous services.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) hoped that the Senator would withdraw his proposition, and that from this time forward every soldier, whatever might be his color, would receive the same pay; if any abuses or acts of injustice should arise, they could be remedied by subsequent legislation. He hoped the bill might be allowed to stand on its merits without making it retrospective.

Mr. HOWE concurred with Mr. GRIMES.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the clause in the bill of the committee giving colored troops the same pay, &c., except bounty, during the whole time they have been in the service, and insert "after the first day of January, 1864."

Mr. SUMNER would not withdraw his amendment without explaining that its provisions would only apply to a few regiments, and, therefore, there would be no great draft upon the treasury. He did not think that the United States could afford at this time to do injustice to the colored troops.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) here claimed the floor, and from the Finance Committee reported certain amendments to the House Deficiency Bill. He asked that they lie over until Monday.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) in reply to Mr. SUMNER, said: If the black men of Maryland were as good as the black men enlisted elsewhere, why make exceptions? They were all enlisted under the same law. If justice were done according to the views of the Senator from Massachusetts, some $800,000 would be taken from the Treasury, or as he understood it, about $1,500,000. All should be paid alike. Why did not Massachusetts pay these troops herself?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he understood the pay had been offered, but the colored troops refused to receive it.

Mr. WILSON explained the circumstances under which the colored troops from Massachusetts had refused to receive their pay. They held the Government to the pledges made to them, and wanted the full pay of $13 per month, or asked to be discharged from the service.

Mr. JOHNSON said, then they were colored gentlemen of extraordinary sensibilities.

Mr. GRIMES said that from the very outset he and his colleague (HARLAN) were in favor of putting negro troops on an equality with the whites. He was on the record in this respect, before the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER.)

Mr. SUMNER said, that in a public speech he had said, that while he was in favor of carrying the war into Africa, he was more in favor of carrying the African into the war (laughter.)

Mr. GRIMES was not only in favor of carrying the African into the war, but for paying him $13 per month, and for placing him on a footing with other soldiers. If we were going back to pay these colored troops from Massachusetts, &c., why not pay those from Tennessee? He was informed there were some thirty regiments of these troops there. He thought there was trouble in the future to be apprehended from making the retrospective character of this bill indiscriminate. He sympathized with the gallant and patriotic young men of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts colored troops, but he could not help believing that it was on account of their notion that the colored men of the South Carolina regiments refused to receive their pay.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said, if we were going back for these colored men, he was also in favor of going back in favor of the white men, who were our earliest volunteers and had borne the heat and burden of the day. He was not in favor of overriding the statute to do justice to these negro troops until equal and exact justice had been done to the veteran white soldiers. When the country should be restored to its wonted prosperity we could do justice to all. Now it is exceedingly dangerous.

The amendment of Mr. WILSON was then adopted.

The amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE, providing, that from the monthly pay of colored troops mustered into the service in insurrectionary districts, the sum of three dollars per month shall be reserved to reimburse the expenses incurred by the United States in feeding and clothing the widows, children and parents of deceased colored troops.

This was rejected after some debate.

Mr. CARLILE, of West Virginia, (Union,) said that in the old days of peace, the negroes had holidays on every Saturday afternoon, and as all persons were equal under the law, he thought were now entitled to one. As half the afternoon has been spent in the service of the negro, he moved that the Senate adjourn. [Great laughter.]

At the instance of several Senators, Mr. CARLILE, however, withdrew his motion.

Mr. SUMNER proposed a proviso that in all cases of past services of colored troops, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from the actual papers of enlistment, that the troops were enlisted under the act of July, 1861, they shall be allowed the pay promised by that act.

This was rejected by yeas 16; nays 21.

Mr. COWAN offered a substitute for the bill as amended, "That from and after the passage of this act all soldiers of the United States of the same arm of the service shall receive like compensation."

Mr. COWAN supported his amendment at some length, claiming that the negro must be regarded as a citizen under the Constitution, as he received the protection of the laws.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said if that was the basis of the Senator's (COWAN'S) substitute, it was abhorrent to his (SAULSBURY'S) views, and he would not support it. The old-fashioned term was "Negro"—now they were "colored citizens."

Mr. HOWE would ask if the negroes were not "colored" in Delaware.

Mr. SAULSBURY doubted if they were as "colored" in Delaware as they were in some other places. He would never consent to equality, either political or social, with the negro.

Mr. COWAN asserted that the negro had a legal status under the Constitution which protected him.

Pending action on the substitute of Mr. COWAN, the Senate adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Appropriation Bill—Expenses of the National Guard—Exciting Debate in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1864.

The political contest which has so excited the Senate for a few days past was to-day transferred to the floor of the Assembly.

In discussing the Appropriation Bill, a debate occurred in reference to the item of two hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of the National Guard of this State. Mr. CROOKS, of Kings, said that while this sum seemed entirely inadequate, it was yet better than not to devote anything for the defence of the State, and a less sum than here proposed would not be sufficient to maintain even the skeleton of a militia organization. Mr. ALVORD thought differently. He believed this organization was of no real worth to the State. The fighting was not done by the so-called National Guard. He moved to make the appropriation only $50,000, and to apply it to paying the staff-officers of the Governor, and such expenses as were directly connected with such officers. If there was any militia organization, it should be the old organization of all the militia. He favored a return to the old plan. Mr. ANDREWS, of Franklin, moved to amend by making the appropriation $100,000, with a condition that no part of the sum should be used for a regimental fund. Upon these propositions being made, Mr. CROOK rose, and made a lengthy speech in favor of the militia organization, introducing political matters which had a bearing upon the subject. He was ready to return to the old militia system, but thought there was no reason to refuse to support the present system on that account. He believed that political considerations should not be brought in to decide this question. He could pardon the Governor for having made some mistakes in appointing wrong men to carry out the provisions of the law. It was best, in his view, to sustain the militia organization, which had been of great service in various exigences which he named. He proceeded to criticise with some effect an argument bearing upon this matter which had been advanced in a speech on the Governor's Message by *Mr. CURTIS, of New-York. He understood the gentleman* to declare that the riots were occasioned by a contest between the "masses and the classes." This idea he entirely repudiated. It would be quite safe to arm the masses, in his view, and they would take care of themselves in case of a riot if they were armed as militia. The old Robespierian idea of a fight between the masses and the classes was not the true theory of the riots by any means. He regretted that such an idea had been advanced.

Mr. CURTIS replied, explaining that he had been misunderstood.

Mr. CROOKS was positive that he had not misunderstood the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. ALVORD was glad the gentleman from New-York had declared that he was misunderstood, but would state that he, too, had understood him to intimate by his theory of the masses and the classes *what his party would do as a dernier resort.* Mr. ALVORD then spoke of the Militia Bill of 1862, and stated that the bill, as signed by the Governor, was not the bill which the Legislature supposed they had passed. He did not say that the bill had been changed in any respect, but it was a different law from that which the Legislature supposed they had passed.

Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, replied to Mr. ALVORD with some bitterness, accusing him not only of repudiating a law which he had been influential in passing (law of '62,) but also of partiality in his ruling as Speaker, in a case which he specified, and which occurred a few days since. Mr. ALVORD replied, asserting the correctness of the ruling referred to, and denouncing the course that had been pursued in various cases which he instanced, in appointing men to high military positions in the State, who had no qualifications whatever for the positions they occupy.

The debate was on the whole spicy, political and personal; and as it was the first of the kind that has occurred in the House during the session, it was especially noteworthy. Of course, under such circumstances, no conclusion was reached in reference to the question under consideration.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller communicated to the Senate to-day the following important information in relation to the present condition of the appropriation for State bounties to volunteers: In 1863, $3,000,000 were appropriated for the payment of said bounties, and that appropriation is now entirely exhausted. From an estimate made, it appears that the soldiers enlisted under the call for 300,000 men, made by the President in October, require an appropriation of at least $3,000,000 more. The Comptroller remarks that while these enlistments were secured by local bounties, the act offering a State bounty of $150 to veterans and $75 to new recruits was in full force. It is supposed that the quota of this State, under the last call for 200,000, will be 40,000 men. If the State bounty shall be continued to these, a still further appropriation of $3,000,000 will be required. The money for State bounties paid thus far has been borrowed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the Comptroller's bond, in anticipation of the tax authorized to be levied to pay them. A two-mill tax was authorized. A tax of 1 12-16, it is now estimated, will be required for bounties already paid. A 2½ mill tax will be required for the call of October, and a still further 2½ mill tax for the call for 200,000 men if the State bounty is continued. The Comptroller recommends an immediate tax, as it will be difficult to borrow the money upon reasonable terms, from the fact that State bonds will be taxed, while United States bonds, with which they will have to compete in the market, will not.

The Niagara Ship Canal Company Bill occupied the attention of the Assembly on Friday evening. After the bill had been gone through with and attempts made to introduce new names among the corporators, including the names of all those who had been stricken from the bill as Directors, the bill came before the House on the question of granting the Committee of the Whole leave to further consider the bill at some future time. Mr. HEALY, of Wyoming, moved to strike out the enacting clause. He expressed himself as quite ready to grant any personal favor to those who desired the passage of the bill, offering his coat, hat or boots if they desired all or any of them, but he stated that he could not favor the measure under consideration because that would be an injury to the interests of the State of New-York. He made a very effective speech against the scheme, showing that its practical operation would be to divert business from the Erie Canal, and thereby lessen the tolls on the canal as well as take away the business resulting from the Western trade from the City of New-York. Western products would go direct to Liverpool by way of Montreal.

The bill was left with this motion to strike out the enacting clause pending, and has not since been taken up.

P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

BILLS NOTICED.

To prohibit the sale of liquors on Sundays.

For a railroad in Thirty-fourth and other streets in New-York.

To provide for the registration of deaths in towns and counties.

For the protection of oysters planted in Harlem River.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

A communication was here received from the Comptroller informing the Senate that the fund for State bounties is exhausted.

Sundry local bills were ordered to a third reading, when the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

REPORTS.

To amend the charter of Syracuse.

Against dividing the Eighth and Ninth Wards, Brooklyn. Agreed to.

Legalizing Brooklyn Volunteer Bonds.

Incorporating the New-York Land and Drainage Company.

Relative to a jail and penitentiary in Kings County.

Against amending the License Law. Agreed to.

Against amending the act in relation to the Brooklyn firemen. Agreed to.

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To provide for the registration of deaths in towns and counties.

For the protection of oysters planted in Harlem River.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

A communication was here received from the Comptroller, informing the Senate that the fund for State bounties is exhausted.

The special order being the General Appropriation Bill, it was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Upon the item appropriating $200,000 to the militia, a debate sprung up taking a wide range. It went into the merits of the organization, the political complexion of the Governor's military appointments, and the faults of the National Guard Act of 1862.

The Speaker and Messrs. CROOKS, WEAVER and CURTIS participated in the discussion.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill for a railroad in Desbrosses and other streets in New-York.

STATE BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

Comptroller ROBINSON, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information in regard to bounties for volunteers, sent in the following communication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1864.

To the Hon. the Senate:

In complying with the request contained in your resolution, I have to inform the Senate that the act chapter 183 of the Laws of 1863, appropriated $3,000,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and that the appropriation has to-day become entirely exhausted; and the payment of State bounties must therefore cease unless immediate provision for their continuance be made by the Legislature.

From an estimate which I have received from the Paymaster-General, I learn that the number of volunteers enlisted since the call of the President for 300,000 men, in October last, will be sufficient to require another appropriation of $3,000,000. These enlistments were mainly procured by means of large local bounties and the energetic efforts of the people; but the act offering a State bounty of $150 to veterans and $75 to new recruits, remained in full force, and the volunteers were assured that they would receive the benefit of it, and the Paymaster-General is, consequently, paying it to them, the same as to those enlisted before the October call.

It will, of course, be for the Legislature to determine whether, after having legalized the local bounties, and authorized a continuance of them, the State bounty shall also be paid to volunteers under the new call for an additional 200,000 men. It is supposed that the quota of this State, under the last call, will be about 40,000 men. If the State bounty be paid to them, it will require a still further appropriation of $3,000,000. If this be ordered and provided for, it will make $9,000,000 paid and to be *paid by and from the State Treasury, for bounties, during the past and present year; and, added to the $3,480,000* paid in 1862, will make $12,580,000, besides the large amounts paid by the several cities, towns and counties.

The bounty of 1862 provided for the levying of a two mill tax or so much thereof as the Comptroller might find necessary. However, upon consultation with the Paymaster-General previous to sending out the tax circulars on the 1st of October last, it was deemed safe and proper to limit the tax to one mill and 11-16, as it did not at that time appear probable that more than about two-thirds of the appropriation would be used. The subsequent unexpected call of the President, and the great and successful exertions made to procure volunteers, have rendered both the appropriation and the tax largely deficient.

In my annual report, I estimated the rate of tax for ordinary purposes for the next fiscal year at 1 13-16 mills upon each dollar of valuation. This embraced nothing for future bounties, nor for any extraordinary expenditure; and it will require an additional levy of 3½ mills to provide for the bounties already pledged; and still another 2½ mills if the State bounty shall be continued to volunteers under the new call.

This would place the whole taxation at the unprecedented rate of 7-16 mills even if the Legislature should abstain from every expenditure not absolutely necessary, and should observe the most rigid economy in all its appropriations.

The $3,000,000 paid under the act of 1863 has been borrowed from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund upon the Comptroller's bonds in anticipation of the tax. It will be necessary to borrow temporarily from some other source such further amounts as shall be appropriated in anticipation of any tax that may now be levied, as the money will be required immediately.

I beg leave earnestly to recommend that a tax be levied at once to cover whatever appropriations shall be made.

It would, in my judgment, be very unwise in the present condition of financial affairs to attempt to make loans to be paid at a distant day, and probably it would be impossible to do so at any reasonable rate, as our stocks would come in competition with those of the United States, which are exempt from taxation, and the interest on which is paid in coin.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

FOURTEENTH AND DESBROSSES STREETS RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS' bill names as corporators in the above Company E. P. Ross, Geo. Eaton, Thos. E. Stewart, E. Bangs, H. W. Johnson, W. A. Boyd, Thos. Allen, C. H. Kitchell, J. L. Hastie, M. Wickham, J. J. Flanagan, W. H. Story, H. W. Carey, Albert Shaw and Jas. McQuade, and empowers them to construct a railroad with a single or double track along the following streets: Commencing at the North River, foot of Desbrosses street, thence along to Greenwich to Spring, through Spring to Macdougal-street to Fourth-street, through Fourth-street to Second-avenue, through the latter to Fourteenth-street along to the East River; returning along Fourteenth-street, through First-avenue to Third-street, through Third to Great Jones and Amity to Sullivan streets, through Sullivan-street to Spring to Washington street, and through Washington to Desbrosses street.

The said road to be completed in two years from the passage of this act.

Adjourned.

From St. Louis—Reconstruction in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 13.

Mr. JOHNSON, of St. Louis, Chairman of the committee to investigate into the military affairs of this State, made a lengthy and very elaborate report to the lower house of the Legislature yesterday.

The *Memphis Bulletin* publishes a card signed by 300 of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of the reorganization of the State, and reestablishing relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best, truest policy and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis on the 22d instant.

—The announcement of the death of HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., in one of the evening papers, was without foundation. That gentleman presided at the Junior Exhibition of the New-York Free Academy, held at the Cooper Institute last evening, apparently in good health.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL CASE.

The Escape of the Rebel Pirate Rappahannock.

Prosecution of the Chief-Engineer of Sheerness Dockyard.

Comments of the English Press on American Topics.

Descriptive Details of the English Iron-Clads.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FASHIONS, ETC.

The following extracts from our late European files present much of general interest:

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

The Divorce Court was crowded this morning by members of the Bar and of the legal profession, amongst whom it had transpired that a motion was to be made in the great divorce case O'KANE vs. O'KANE and PALMERSTON. Under any circumstances, the public curiosity would have been vividly excited by the first appearance in court of this celebrated suit, but there was the more eagerness to hear what was said and done on this occasion as it was believed that it was the only opportunity we should have, at all events, so far as the noble correspondent's share in the matter. The latter idea was wrong, as will be seen; but still it prevailed, and, no doubt, had the effect I have mentioned. Before I notice what occurred, it may be interesting to state exactly the present position of the case, and the state of the pleadings. These did not come out very fully in the course of the proceedings to-day, but the following account may be relied upon as correct:

The following is a copy of the petition:

In Her Majesty's Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

In the matter of TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE, of No. 21 Inverness road, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, dated the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863.

Sheweth, 1. That your petitioner, on the 21 of October, 1861, lawfully married to MARGARET MATILDA AUGUSTA MORRIS, of No. 2 John-street, Sutton-street, Commercial road East, in the said County of Middlesex, spinster, at St. George's-in-the-East, in the said County of Middlesex.

2. That after his said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife, at No. 2 John-street, Sutton-street, Commercial road East aforesaid; at Gravesend, in the County of Kent; at Dingle, Killarney and Tralee, all in the County of Kerry, in Ireland; and at No. 20 Grove-place, Brompton, in the County of Middlesex; and that there was issue to the marriage, viz: one son and four daughters.

That on or about the 15th day of June, 1863, and at divers other days and times, at Cambridge House, No. 94 Piccadilly, in the said County of Middlesex, and at divers other places, the said MARGARET MATILDA AUGUSTA O'KANE committed adultery with one HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, K. G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that this honorable court will be pleased to decree and declare the said marriage of your petitioner and the said MARGARET MATILDA AUGUSTA O'KANE to be dissolved. And that your petitioner may have such other and further relief in the premises as to this honorable court may seem meet. And your petitioner claims twenty thousand pounds damages against the said HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, K. G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE.

The respondent, Mrs. O'KANE, answered this petition, on the 1st day of November, by a denial, both of the adultery and of the marriage. The noble co-respondent did not answer, but instead of doing so, as a preliminary step—he, on the 17th of November last, obtained in chambers an order that the petitioner should specify the place and mode in which the marriage (vaguely alleged as having been performed at "St. George's," apparently meaning in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East) was celebrated, and also the places and times in which the adultery was committed. With this order the petitioner did not comply, and took no further step in the suit. Under these circumstances, Mr. SEYMOUR now moved on behalf of Mrs. O'KANE either for an order to compel the petitioner to bring in the particulars directed, or for a rule to show cause why the petition should not be taken off the file because Mr. O'KANE had not prosecuted it with reasonable diligence and apparent *bona fides*. The petitioner—although, no doubt, he had notice of the nature of the *motion—did not appear, nor, as far as I could learn,* were any of the numerous bar present engaged on his behalf. Indeed, it is believed that counsel have never been retained on his behalf at all. The noble co-respondent did not appear formally—indeed, he had no opportunity of doing so, on a proceeding of this kind. But the able and acute practitioner, Dr. SPINKS, who has long been retained for him, was present, and, I dare say, "watched" his interest with the proper vigilance. The application of the respondent was supported by an affidavit from the very respectable solicitor engaged on her behalf, "that he verily believes that the petition was presented, filed, and served for the purpose of extortion only, and that the petitioner has no case on the merits." Of course the affidavit of a solicitor on behalf of his client, although quite sincerely made, is not entitled to unqualified confidence. But, at the same time, men of standing and reputation do not commit themselves without having some strong foundation for it, to statements on oath that their opponents' case is based on extortion. Of course, it is impossible not to consider this assertion of the respondent's solicitor, without reference to and in connection with the amount of damages asked. But to return to what occurred in court. After Mr. SEYMOUR had adduced some legal arguments in support of his motion—with which I need not trouble your readers—the Judge remarked the court was open to all suitors, but under the reasonable condition that persons who brought others into it should proceed with reasonable expedition. If it were necessary to enforce the observance of this condition in any court, it was especially requisite in that court where persons might and did bring the most serious charges against each other. The court would not, therefore, tolerate any want of that reasonable expedition which might be looked for from a petitioner. With regard to the application to compel the petitioner to furnish the particulars ordered, Sir J. WILDE observed that he did not think he could listen to a request of that sort coming from the respondent, for he could not treat the interests of the respondent and the co-respondent as identical, and these particulars had been asked for by the latter, and had not been asked for by the former. The respondent could not complain that she had not been furnished with information for which she had not sought. But she could complain, and had a right to complain, of his not going on with the suit, and of his not furnishing particulars, so far as this caused delay. It might be that those particulars were not furnished because they could not be. Upon that, however, the court could not speculate. But they were entitled to look at the time which had elapsed since anything had been done in the suit, and looking to that, he was prepared to grant a rule to be argued next motion day—that is, Tuesday next,—calling upon the petitioner to show cause why he did not proceed with the suit, or why, in default of such prosecution on his part, the petition should not be dismissed. The result of this decision is that on next Tuesday the petitioner will either have to show very good cause why he has not furnished those particulars, the absence of which stops the cause, or the great divorce case will disappear from the files of the court. It is said that it is not merely in the particulars of the alleged adultery that there is a hitch, but that it is quite impossible to set forth any legal marriage. I may, I think, take it that Mr. SEYMOUR'S application to-day shows that Mrs. O'KANE consents, as I have had reason for some time to believe she did, to the statement that no valid marriage ever took place. Her denial by plea does not, I need scarcely say, necessarily amount to more than a mode of compelling the petitioner to prove his case strictly. I think it probable that it will turn out, if ever the facts transpire, that what really took place was a ceremony of marriage before a Roman Catholic priest in a private house in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East. This, of course, amounts to nothing. Of this I feel certain, that the most vigilant search of the records of all the places licensed for the celebration of marriage in the parish in question has failed to reveal the performance of such ceremony between Mr. and Mrs. O'KANE. I fear the lovers of scandal must prepare themselves to see their hopes of interesting revelations in high life extinguished on Tuesday next. The impression in Westminster Hall is that the petitioner will not appear. In the meantime, let the curious in such matters keep up their spirits. There is a duke in court as co-respondent; and although I dare not yet mention names, I venture to

prophecy that all the parties to the suit will be found to belong to the "élite of society."

BRITISH AID TO THE REBELLION.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK—PROSECUTION OF ENGINEER RUMBLE BY GOVERNMENT.

From the European Times, Feb. 1.

Mr. WILLIAM RUMBLE, Engineering Inspector of machinery at Her Majesty's dockyard of Sheerness, was charged at Sittingbourne, on Monday, with two distinct breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act; first, in having, without the leave of the Crown, fitted out or procured to be fitted out, the Rappahannock, with intent that she might be employed in the service of the Confederate States of America, to commit hostilities against the United States of America; and secondly, in hiring or procuring divers persons to enlist in the service of the Confederate States. Mr. HARDINGE, in opening the case on the part of the Crown, said that in the latter part of 1863, a vessel, no longer suitable for Her Majesty's service, called the Victor, was sold by the Government to merchants of the City of London, named COLMAN and PEARSON. After the sale, some repairs and alterations of a *prima facie* innocent character were effected in the dockyard at Sheerness, in effecting which Mr. RUMBLE took a leading part; but matters subsequently occurred which showed that, if not from the commencement of these works, at all events from a very early period, he must have been aware of the purpose to which it was intended to put the vessel. Being in a condition quite unfit to go to sea, suddenly, on the night of the 24th of November, the vessel, which had been renamed the *Scylla*, sailed from Sheerness, and either at the Nore, or somewhere before she reached Calais, that name was painted out, and a new one, the *Rappahannock*, substituted. The Captain and officers declared the ship to be a Confederate man-of-war, and invited those on board to sign articles. Mr. RUMBLE went over to Calais, showed himself in constant communication with the parties on board the *Rappahannock*, and engaged men to go out from England to serve in various capacities in that vessel. If the charges were true, this was the case of a man bearing the Queen's commission and yet engaging in transactions grossly violating his allegiance, and injuring the nation of which he was a citizen. Witnesses were then examined in support of this statement. Several men—firemen, laborers and mechanics—said they had been either engaged by Mr. RUMBLE, or engaged in that gentleman's presence, for services on board the ship, which, as appeared from the general evidence, was in a very incomplete state when she left Sheerness for Calais. Three of these witnesses gave their evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner. Wm. O'Kelly, who described himself as an American shipping-agent, whose business it was to procure seamen for American vessels, said that in November, understanding that there was a vessel at Sheerness requiring his services, he went there, but found she had gone. He accosted Mr. RUMBLE, saying that he knew some good men who wanted to go in the *Scylla*. Mr. RUMBLE said he was too late, but asked could the witness get good men, adding that about twenty would be required. He referred witness to Mr. COLMAN's office, No. 9 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, for particulars, and on the Sunday following saw him there. Mr. RUMBLE said: "There is nothing doing at present, but if you call again Mr. PEARSON will let you know." On the Tuesday after he again saw him, and said, "Mr. RUMBLE, I understand you are sending men over; there are some went over last night;" to which Mr. RUMBLE replied, "I have nothing to do with the ship now; it was bought by Mr. COLMAN from Mr. PEARSON. Mr. PEARSON is a bankrupt, and cannot make a purchase; but, as they are brothers-in-law, Mr. COLMAN purchased this ship for him." Witness then asked who had to do with the ship. He said, "Capt. CAMPBELL, then in Calais." Witness said, "I have a good mind to go over and see Capt. CAMPBELL," and Mr. RUMBLE replied, "Well, I would go if I were you," rather in a bantering tone. Witness rejoined, "I will go if I can raise the money," and defendant said, "Why don't you go?" They then parted. Witness went that night to Calais, and next morning went alongside the ship *Rappahannock*; she had no colors hoisted then. At 11 o'clock the same day, alongside the *Rappahannock*, witness met Mr. RUMBLE in company with Mr. RAMSAY, the chief officer of the ship. He asked me (said the witness) what I was doing there. I said I came according to his advice. He said, "Now, are you honest?" I said, "Certainly." He observed, pointing to Mr. RAMSAY, "This is the man who got me into all this trouble." I said, "There is no more trouble now; she is in a French port." He said, "Right; now we don't care who knows it." He then said to Mr. RAMSAY, "This is the man that can find us a crew." Mr. RAMSAY said, "He had better see the First Lieutenant." I said, "No, I want to see Capt. CAMPBELL himself." The witness described his meeting with Capt. CAMPBELL, who told him he should not want a crew for six weeks; and next deposed to the following conversation, as having been originated by Mr. RUMBLE: He said, "Now, can I depend upon you?" I said, "Certainly." He said, "We thought you belonged to the other party." I told him, "No, I belong to no party." He then said, "She will want 40 men." I said, "More like 100." He remarked, "This is a money-making affair." I said, "I know it is, if it is properly worked." He said, "We will work together." I said, "Certainly, share and share alike." He then inquired, "What are you going to do now?" I said, "I am going to London by the next boat, as I consider my business here as done." He said, "It is done; leave everything else to me." And he proposed to meet me at PEARSON's office at 10 o'clock on Saturday. I went to Mr. PEARSON's office, but I did not see Mr. RUMBLE there or again till to-day. I was taken ill on the following Sunday, and continued very ill for three weeks. He gave me a sovereign just before I left Calais. Cross-examined: When he gave me the sovereign I told him that I had nine children. I also told him that I was very poor. I have been a shipping-master for American ships since 1853. After seeing Mr. RUMBLE I stayed in Sheerness till 2 o'clock; during the interval I telegraphed. I should not know the place again, nor yet the name of the person to whom I telegraphed; I believe it was to a Mr. GIFFORD. I got no answer. I was accompanied by a friend, a London pilot. I do not remember his name. In speaking to Mr. RUMBLE I did not give my own name. I gave him that of "Williams." I never previously passed by any other false name. I saw they were using shams, and I thought I might as well use a sham as another. I borrowed the money to go to Calais from a friend, and am not obliged to give his name. Suppose it was from "my uncle." Being pressed on this point, the witness said he would not answer. Being directed to do so by the Bench, he said it was "a Mr. NUNN, a clerk in the city, living in Westbourne-square." Mr. GIFFARD: When first, if ever, did you have any conversation with persons connected with the United States of America? The witness fenced with this question, and the evasive answer which he returned was taken down. The question being repeated, he said he had been in constant communication with the authorities of the United States since 1859; the nature of his business was such as to require it. He was not connected with the United States Consul, or any of the American authorities when he went on this mission to Sheerness. He went simply as a shipper of seamen for American ships, and not in any way in relation to a supposed equipping of a Confederate ship. First got into communication with the members of her Majesty's Government on that day fortnight.

The prosecution closed at this point, and Mr. GIFFARD addressed the Bench for the defence, contending that no infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act had been committed by this client. His learned friend conveniently overlooked the fact that the Government had sold this vessel to the very parties to whom Mr. RUMBLE, in perfect good faith, was giving such slight assistance as was habitually afforded in every one of the great shipping ports. And it must be borne in mind that everything done toward getting out the vessel prior to her departure from Sheerness was done under the eyes of all the Government officials in the dockyard. After the vessel reached France it had, indeed, been shown that Mr. RUMBLE still took an interest in her; but this was intelligible as soon as it was mentioned that, from considerations of personal friendship toward the owners of the *Scylla*, Mr. RUMBLE had become guarantee for the payment of tradesmen in Sheerness, with whom the owner had been dealing. His object in proceeding to Calais was simply to procure the money for which he had thus made himself liable. At the outside, all that could be entertained against his credit was suspicion, and he asked the Bench to set against considerations of that nature the high reputation Mr. RUMBLE had always maintained. Mr. RUMBLE read an explanatory statement of the circumstances involved in his connection with the *Scylla*, and expressly contradicted many statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, more particularly those made by O'KELLY.

The case was sent for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench. Bail was accepted.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ANGLO-REBEL COMMENTS ON THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON AND AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Dec. 21, writes:

"*It is a singular commentary upon the brilliant engineering capacity of Gen. GILLMORE, of which so much has been said in Northern journals, that after ... of the ... and after hundreds of ... and the expenditure of ... of projectiles, he has attained no result greater than was in his reach as far back as June, 1862.* It will appear hardly credible that before the battle of Secessionville it was competent for the Federals to establish batteries as near to the heart of the City of Charleston as is the situation of their present batteries on Morris Island at Cummings' Point. It should be understood by your readers that there is on James Island, near the Stono River, to the west of Secessionville, a church, which lies at a distance of precisely four and a half miles from St. Michael's Church, in the centre of Charleston. This church was occupied by the Federals before the battle of Secessionville in June of last year. It was again occupied by them before their attack upon Battery Wagner, on the 10th of July of the current year. Upon the 16th of last July the Confederates attacked the Federal garrison which held the church in question, and, inasmuch as the garrison consisted almost entirely of black troops, little difficulty was experienced by the Confederates in recovering the position. At the same moment GILLMORE's main force was doing desperate fighting and cannonading, which resulted at the end of 58 days in landing him at a point equi-distant from Charleston with that which he had evacuated almost without a struggle on the 16th of July, 1862. It will readily be believed that since July the Confederates have not been idle in providing against the danger of this point falling again into Federal hands. *I am assured that the science of defensive engineering has been exhausted in securing James and Sullivan's Islands from the possibility of successful attack.* There is, I have little reason to doubt, but one possible avenue by which the Federals can indulge the venom of the *Atlantic Monthly*, so often shed and protected against Charleston, and enable the writers in its pages to sow the ruins of that hated city with salt. It will be by landing 50,000 men on the South Carolina coast, by seizing upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and advancing along it upon the doomed city. It may be imagined, before such an attempt can be successful, what an amount of labor, time and money it will exact. Any other Government on earth, save that which has attempted to canalize the Mississippi, and to secure its free navigation by supplying fresh steamers upon its waters quicker than they can be worn up by the enemy, would be aghast at the stupendous magnitude of such a task as supplying the requisite transport for this enterprise, and establishing the necessary supply depots at Hilton Head and Port Royal. Vengeance is doubtless as sweet to Boston as to any other city on earth, but generations yet unborn will wince under their experience of the burden laid on their shoulders by such men as Mr. EVERETT. It needs but the folly of a few additional enterprises like the attempted capture of Charleston by land to make the burden heavier than future generations can bear.

It seems to me that whenever and if ever reasonableness and sobriety resume their sway in Boston and New-York, the siege of Charleston, as conducted by the Federals, will be looked on as one of the most stupendous follies ever witnessed upon earth. In order to attain to such a success as is involved in the ability to throw Greek fire into Charleston from a distance of four miles and a half, and in order to stop a great port of entry for blockade-runners, a sum of money has been lavished which would purchase the whole State of South Carolina. It is probably known in England long before this time that the Greek fire is not more formidable than a child's Christmas crackers; it will probably be known hereafter that Charleston, as a port of entry for blockade-running vessels, will do as much business in 1864 as she did in 1863. But, putting spite, venom and vengeance out of the question, I believe that never upon earth was an enterprise undertaken in which the object sought possessed a value so disproportionate to the price which it exacted for its attainment. The payment of this price by the Federals, unrewarded though it has hitherto been by any encouraging success, is the measure, not of the value which they attach to the possession of the City of Charleston in ruins, but of the grudge which, ever since the days of ANDREW JACKSON, the Northern States, and preeminently New-England, have nursed and cherished against the home of 'nullification,' the cradle of secession.

Again I feel tempted to raise a warning voice about the disparity of the armament on board of the English and American navies. It is impossible for those who have been many months absent from England to be well informed as to the actual state of public opinion at the present moment upon this vital subject. But, judging from the officers of Her Majesty's Navy who have at rare intervals brought vessels of war into Confederate ports, it appears still to be held that the 68-pounder, or 8-inch smooth-bore, is England's best weapon of offence against iron-clad vessels. The experience gained at Charleston enables me confidently to affirm that as well might you pelt one of the Yankee monitors or the *Ironsides* with peas as expect them to be in any way damaged by 8-inch shot. Another disagreeable question forces itself upon an Englishman's attention when he is cognizant of the terrible broadside thrown by the eight 11-inch guns of the *Ironsides*—one of the most formidable broadsides, in the opinion of the defenders of Charleston, which has ever been thrown by any vessel upon earth. Have we any ship in existence which could successfully resist such a broadside, and respond to it with anything like commensurate weight and vigor? I should be faithless to my duty if I did not mention that it is the universal opinion of all the English officers serving in the Confederate army with whom I have conversed that England is behind America in the weight and power of the guns sent by both nations to sea. *It is still a matter of the greatest surprise to those who are cognizant of the endless experiments in guns and projectiles which are every day made by the Federal and Confederate States* that England has not thought it worth her while to attach to the armies of both nations such a commission as McCLELLAN had in the Crimean War, with a view to their gaining such scientific information with regard to ordnance and projectiles as at this moment can be gained nowhere else on earth. It is my conviction that from both sections such commissioners would receive nothing but courteous and unreserved information upon all that is important for them to know. It is scarcely creditable to our Government that they should be blind to the opportunities for gaining information which this gigantic conflict affords, or that from Old World pride they should refuse to avail themselves of the experience to be derived from a continent destined henceforth and evermore to play no secondary part in the drama of the world."

THE TRUTH CONFESSED.

From the London Times.

When Mr. M. GIBSON gives his unreserved and unqualified homage to the Federal cause, he knows not of how much of a sort is his wisdom and that of the "model Republic," as it used to be called the other day. The United States were a system complete in itself; a new world disclaiming all affinity and sympathy with the old; a new bond of union that was to destroy all other nations, and absorb their materials. The new volcano was to eat out the heart of the ancient mountain, and rear its uniform geometrical cone to the skies. Wherever, by inevitable chance, the new creation came in contact with the old, with old feelings, old rights, old habits, old opinions, there was no compromise, no joining of the broken bones, no healing of the sore, but simply life, health and universal extension to the new, and defiance, destruction, confusion, abolition, extermination, death to the old. Truth and justice are the common ground and mean between all nations, but not between the United States and the rest of the world. In all differences the only measure of their demands was, what they were likely to get by playing on the fears, or the scruples of other States. Their territorial maxims had no other reason than the will of the tyrant. Their future was terrible, gigantic, universal, crushing and overwhelming, till the vision itself became an incubus, and thoughtful men began to see that if this was the American future, then America had not future. Such was the Republic in its unbroken "integrity," as Mr. M. GIBSON calls it. This was the dream which began to frighten the Old World, and which Mr. M. GIBSON thinks it most unreasonable that the Southern States should contemplate with dismay. It was the dream of an Alnaschar, which he himself dispelled with a kick. The Southerners were daily told of a universal organization in which the sovereign will of a majority should override all Constitutions, all international law, all institutions, every right and interest that stood in its way. They dreaded, and it must be said they might justly dread, the full brunt of that tyranny which they had long known, and which, no doubt, they had helped to create, but which now they saw about to be turned upon themselves. Can we, who know the utter unscrupulousness and the boundless aggressiveness of American politics, wonder at the apprehensions of those who found they were speedily to be done by as they had done, and that when the balance of power passed from the South to the North, the South would find it was to be trodden under foot?

Mr. M. GIBSON clings to this compact and uniform scheme of universal federation, a tyrant majority, and general assimilation of habits and opinions. He hopes it may still be realized, or, if not quite in our time, yet put again in the way to be realized. The calamities of the States are a loss to us he says, and if we don't fret ourselves about them it is from apathy towards the sufferings of our own people. The Confederates, too, he says, have betrayed the blackness of their policy, and made a glory of their shame. They have avowed that they intended, and still intend, to establish a mighty Slave-Republic, which shall restore Slavery and perpetuate it to all time. For this matter, the Confederates have had no choice but to set up a positive policy, for it would have been impossible otherwise to conduct the war and maintain a standing-ground in the opinion of mankind. As to the feelings of this country, it is true, we are not justified in regarding with exultation or satisfaction so terrible a calamity as that which has befallen so many millions of our own race. Nobody of common feeling does hear of the mutual slaughter and other sufferings entailed by the war without commiseration. But while the Republic was overtopping and overshadowing us, while it stretched its limbs and raised its tones to the scale of a giant, it was impossible but that our sympathy should be weakened. We feel for men; not for giants, for monsters, for madmen, for those altogether out of our rank and species. But grant that the commercial injury is great, and that the general derangement of trade threatens to inflict even more serious injuries, yet it is impossible to prevent political considerations from intruding themselves, and even making a set-off the other way. Mr. M. GIBSON cannot, surely, demand from us that we should absolutely wish the United States to retain their "integrity," or now recover it, so as to make a vast political unity of the kind Mr. BRIGHT describes? That would be to wish our own abasement and our own destruction. Does he think that, merely in the interest of philanthropy and commercial prosperity, we wish all the continent of Europe to become united under one government, and be administered by one majority or one man? Where should we be in that case? Where would Europe itself be? Yet few can doubt that Europe would use its aggregate power more justly and more generously than a vast American federation. England does not wish the disunion of its neighbors, so long as they are only its neighbors; but it cannot possibly help wishing the disunion of those who are uniting with a view to universal dominion or ascendency. But this is the far horizon which Mr. M. GIBSON scarcely allows to appear in his very pretty picture of the world as it should be. Glibly and dapperly he gathers us into a circle, and joins us hand in hand, telling us we have nothing to do but to buy and sell, let every one do as he pleases, and make one another happy. We are only to dance round him, keeping our hands still joined, and doing what everybody else wants us to do. Why should not so pleasant an occupation last forever, and who so wicked as to be glad when it stops? But, unfortunately, the game which Mr. M. GIBSON laments to see so rudely interrupted was one in which not only the Southern States of America, but England, and eventually all nations, were to act a part contrary to their nature and principles. They were to be crushed, absorbed and reduced to a moral subjection worse than Slavery itself. Even if the Southerners and the British public are mistaken in this view of the case, this, and not mere envy and jealousy, makes them acquiesce in American disunion."

ANOTHER SINGULAR BEQUEST—WILL MR. LINCOLN ACCEPT IT?

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Thursday, the case of NEW v. BONAKER was heard. The question arose under the wills of two brothers named GEORGE and ISAAC ROBERTS. GEO. ROBERTS, stating that he was about to leave for America, gave to his brothers ISAAC and BENJAMIN, and two other persons $4,000 and $1,000 Virginia Stock, and $2,000 United States Stock, which he then held, and such money as his executors might recover under a certain policy, and ready money and securities for money, in trust, to invest and hold with the other stock, and to pay the dividends to his brothers and his two sisters for life equally, and after the decease of the survivor he gave the principal to the President and Vice-President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania respectively for the time being, to be by them holden upon trust to invest $2,000 in the purchase of freehold land in Pennsylvania and the rents and interest of the remainder of the stock to invest in other stock in the nature of compound interest until the sum should amount to $100,000, and to apply this sum, with the said estate so directed to be purchased, in endowing a college for the instruction of youth in the State of Pennsylvania; and it was his will that moral philosophy be taught therein, and a Professor engaged who should inculcate and advocate the natural rights of the black people of every clime and country until they be restored to an equality in civil rights with their white brethren throughout the Union. ISAAC ROBERTS by his will devised all his ready money and securities, and the residue of his estate and effects, real and personal, to the trustees of the free grammar school at Evesham for the benefit of the school. ISAAC, being the representative of ROBERT and MARY, made the above bequest, and BENJAMIN and the sisters being dead, the mayor and burgesses of Evesham corresponded with the objects of the charitable gifts in America in the will of George, and addressed a memorial, the result being that the Attorney-General in America was consulted, and he was of opinion that the bequests could not be enforced, and should not be if it could, being of doubtful utility; and this was followed by a letter from the American Ambassador, Mr. DALLAS, who declined the gift. Trustees had been appointed under the Evesham school, and the syndics of the corporation to prove ISAAC's will, filed this bill (making the Attorney-General a party) to administer ISAAC's estate, and to declare the trusts of the will of GEORGE ROBERTS. After some discussion, it was agreed that at present nothing could be done but to direct accounts and inquiries. His Honor expressed a doubt whether the mere repudiation of a trust did away with the trust, and directed accounts and inquiries as to whether the charitable purposes of GEORGE's will were void; whether the President and Vice-President of the United States had accepted the trust, and whether such trusts were or were not illegal; and whether, according to the law of Pennsylvania, they were capable of being carried into effect.

THE ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

From the London Times.

At the commencement of each year we have to record some change, and generally some improvement, in the design and construction of our future fleet of iron-clads. Cautiously, by slow but very sure degrees, do we at last seem to be attaining perfection in the models which each season brings forth; and the reconstruction of our navy is now going steadily and promises even to go quickly forward. It has certainly not been from lack of advice that the Admiralty has not achieved this gratifying result long before. It reflects no small credit on the Comptroller's Department that, amid the multitude of conflicting counsellors, such perfect designs as those for the *Black Prince* and *Warrior* were first given to the world, and that in form and size, and speed, though not in strength, they were enabled again to improve upon these with the *Northumberland*, the *Agincourt* and the *Minotaur*. But in the vessels ordered for this year we have in most cases *almost a total change from all that have gone before*. The experience gained in the construction and sailing of these ponderous craft has gradually developed certain general rules and principles which were at first supposed to be diametrically in opposition to all plans for armor-plated sea-going ships. Thus, then, in the new ships we no longer find the list restricted to vessels of 5,000, 6,000 or 7,000 tons and upward, but learn gladly that we are at last to have such much needed craft as small sloops, of less than 1,000 tons, built of wood, yet carrying their batteries encased in 4½ inches of solid iron. It was thought impossible two years ago to build such vessels, and even now it sounds strange to hear of 900-ton ships coated with 4½ inch armor, such, in fact, as the *Enterprise* sloop will be when launched next month from Deptford. The *Research*, just launched at Pembroke, is another of the same class. She is a sloop of only 1,250 tons, yet is coated from end to end with Warrior plates, and her first trip round from Milford set at rest whatever doubts might till then have been entertained as to the perfect seaworthiness of these small vessels, covered with such tremendous plating. There was a heavy gale blowing when she left Milford, which the *Research* was able to face easily, though the *Geyser*, a wooden paddle frigate, sent to escort her, could not, and was obliged to ride it out at anchor in the haven. The *Research* came round by sea at an average speed of 10½ knots, through rough water, proved herself light and buoyant, turning quickly and rolling easily. Yet this sloop, which is only of 1,250 tons, and draws no more than 14 feet of water, is more completely plated than even the *Warrior*, and will throw a broadside equal in weight to that of the renowned iron frigate. The changes in our principles of construction which these vessels mark so strongly have all been effected by Mr. REED, the new Chief Constructor to the Navy, who was the earliest to deny the necessity for such gigantic ships as those of the *Northumberland* class, and to point out that there was no nautical or scientific reason why, with certain modifications of design, small corvettes and even sloops and gunboats should not be strongly protected as the largest frigate. Fortunately, as it seems from the success of the new vessel, the *Research*, the Admiralty have in a great measure adopted Mr. REED's plans, and have decided to let him carry them out after his own manner; and 10 new iron-clads, of all sizes, and to answer various purposes, are now building, and some nearly built. These vessels are the *Enterprise*, sloop, 4 guns, 990 tons builders' measurement, 160 horse-power; the *Research*, sloop, 1,250 tons, 7 guns, and 200 horse-power; the *Favorite*, corvette, 2,372 tons, 8 guns, and 400 horse-power; the *Pallas*, 2,372 tons, 5 guns, and 600 horse-power; the *Zealous*, 3,715 tons, 16 guns, and 800 horse-power; the *Lord Clyde* and the *Lord Warden*, sister ships, each 4,067 tons, 32 guns, and 1,000 horse-power; and the *Bellerophon*, 4,246 tons, 12 guns, and 1,000 horse-power. Of these eight ships the *Enterprise* was originally designed as a wooden sloop, named the *Circassian*, and so also with the *Research*, *Favorite*, and *Zealous* respectively a wooden sloop, corvette, and frigate actually in frame, which Mr. REED had to adapt as he best could; and the forms of these, therefore, he contends are not such as he entirely approves for iron-going vessels, especially in the shape of the bows, which are much too fine beneath not to render them liable to pitch. The *Lord Warden* and the *Lord Clyde*, the *Pallas* and the *Bellerophon*, are entirely from stem to stern of Mr. REED's design. The two former are improvements on vessels of the *Royal Oak* class; the two latter are quite new, both in principle of construction, and in the purpose they are intended to fulfill, and it is of them especially that we wish to speak as the finest samples of our new iron-clads. The *Bellerophon* is in point of strength intended to be a monster among these monsters, to be in fact, as terrible an assailant to iron-clads as an iron-clad would be to wooden ships. The object with which this vessel is designed is, in case of another great naval war, to avoid a repetition of the long dreary work of blockading an enemy's fleet by wearisome and dangerous cruising off the mouth of harbors. The *Bellerophon* is to be a vessel of such strength and speed and tremendous weight of guns as, in case of an enemy's iron fleet running into port, she can follow them with impunity, and at long range fight them at their moorings, till she either drives them ashore or drives them out to sea. Specially built for the discharge of such peculiarly arduous duties, it is almost needless to say how carefully every point in her equipment has been considered; and as Mr. REED undertakes that her speed shall equal her strength, there seems to be very little doubt but that, with her impenetrable sides and her armament of ten 300-pounders and two 600-pounders, she will be the most formidable seagoing frigate the world has yet seen. The length of this vessel is to be 300 feet, and her breadth 50 feet; her tonnage will be 4,246 tons, her displacement 7,053 tons; and though carrying the heaviest armor and armament ever sent afloat, her draft will be only 21 feet forward and 26 feet aft, less than the draft of ordinary two-deckers. The height of her lowest portsill from the water will be 9½ feet, the distance between the guns 15 feet, and the height between decks 7 feet. Her midship section is smaller than that of the *Warrior*, and to that extent, therefore, she will be easier to steam and sail. She is to have four masts—only the first square-rigged, the three others carrying immense fore and aft sails, a rig from which the French have got such admirable results with their iron frigates under canvass. In the engines of the *Bellerophon* it is hoped to effect a great improvement as regards the consumption of coal. The *Black Prince*, which is now the fastest ocean steamer afloat, burns at the rate of 4½ pounds of coal per indicated horse power per hour, and on her trial trip, with her screw going 54 revolutions, she did 13½ knots an hour, and can be depended on, at sea, to average as high as 13. In the *Bellerophon*, however, it is hoped, by working with superheated steam furnace, condensation and expansion, to reduce the consumption of coal to 3½ pounds per indicated horse power per hour. If this great result be effected, she will carry 16 days' fuel, instead of nine, and if, as is expected, Mr. PENN can get 65 or more revolutions out of her engines, she can be depended on at sea to average 15 knots, or nearly 18 miles an hour.

The rise and framing of the *Bellerophon* will be much the same as those of other iron frigates, with the exception that the stringer plates and diagonal bracings will all be of steel—that is to say, of less than half the weight, and more than four times the strength, of the present system of wrought-iron fastenings. Wherever steel can be used with advantage, in point of strength and lightness, it will be adopted in the frame of this new frigate and Mr. REED estimates that by this method, and while making the hull infinitely stronger, he will save in weight two or three hundred tons which can be better bestowed in increasing the thickness of the armor plating. It is the first time that steel has ever been used in these vessels, and Mr. REED deserves every credit for adopting it, though it was not difficult to foresee that it must soon have been extensively used.

The armor of the *Bellerophon* is to be no less than 6 inches thick, and this is to rest on 10 inches of solid teak beams. This outer protection is quite formidable enough, but what it protects is of the kind quite as strong in proportion. The inner skin consists of two plates, each of ¾-inch thickness, with a stout layer of painted canvass between to deaden concussion. Outside the skin come angle-iron stringers of the tough steel. These angle-iron stringers in any metal would be of immense strength, and project from the inner skin 9½ inches and 10 inches alternately. Thus they form so many longitudinal shelves, of the depth mentioned, which run from stem to stern of the ship, two under each row of plates, and in these the teak beams are laid, the longitudinal layers of the angle-irons keeping the beams up to their work and preventing their lateral yielding, while they also support the plates with their edges and prevent their bending in unfairly on the teak. The *Bellerophon* is not thus coated from end to end and over all with this tremendous armor. In the centre and for 90 feet of her broadside she is thus protected, from 5 feet below the water line to the level of the upper deck. In this space are her guns, five 300-pounders, with one 600-pounder at each side. For the rest of her length there is only a belt of this massive armor, which goes to the same depth beneath the sea to six feet above it, so that she cannot be hit in any part where the water could enter.

The *Pallas* is designed for great speed, both in sailing and steaming, to carry only five guns, all 100-pounders of the longest range—a bow chaser forward and two at each side. Her length is to be 225 feet, her breadth 50 feet, and her tonnage 2,372, with a draught of water of 18 feet forward and as much as 24 feet aft, in order to enable her to turn very quickly. She is to be of wood, but to be entirely coated from end to end with 4½-inch armor. She is to have a screw of great diameter. Her engines to be 600-horse power, and on the economical principle carried out with such marked success by Messrs. HUMPHREYS & TENNANT on board the *Moultan* and other of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels. Engined on this principle, she is expected and ought to be able to carry coals enough for 16 days' hard steaming, and with her huge fore and aft sails (only the foremast being square rigged) should have but little occasion to steam at all except in chase. Fourteen knots per hour seagoing speed is what is anticipated from this frigate, and at this rate, and with her large crew and heavy guns, she undoubtedly ought to be able to sweep the seas of any number of war vessels less strongly plated, less heavily armed and manned, and less speedy than herself.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS ON THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Paris *Temps*, of Wednesday, contains the following remarks respecting certain comments on the French debates which have appeared in the columns of some of our cotemporaries: "We have much regard for the English press; it is the first in the world, and the fitting expression of a great and free people; but it is not infallible, and the manner in which some of its principal organs have regarded our discussion upon the Address certainly will not reflect any honor upon them. It would be impossible to display more ignorance and frivolity than the *Times*, whose article the *Constitutionnel* was unlucky enough to make use of, without, however, daring to reproduce it entire; a circumstance we can easily understand, for the *Times*, under the pretext of censuring M. THIERS, drew the most unjust and the most insulting picture of our institutions, represented us as subjected to a sort of Asiatic despotism, and rendered homage to the power and magnanimity of the Emperor, for the insertion in the *Moniteur* of M. THIERS's speech." The *Siècle* has also some remarks on this subject. After referring to the diplomatic correspondence between Saxony and Great Britain upon the Schleswig-Holstein question, it says: "Instead of occupying itself with this discussion, in which the British Cabinet does not always show to the best advantage, the *Times* and the *Morning Post* prefer to fire some shots at the address of the French Opposition, and the *Constitutionnel* hastens to applaud. Cannot the English journals which boast that they belong to a free country, understand why French Deputies should claim the extension of public liberty? Are these journals quite sincere in what they say? Are not their attacks and their attempts to inflame the debates a weapon of war directed against the Government itself? What has occurred to justify the hostile intervention of the London newspapers? Faithful to doctrines which do not date from yesterday, M. THIERS manifested his predilection for the Parliamentary system. M. ROUHER, in conformity with the constitution of 1852, defended personal government. M. JULES FAVRE, without entering into the systems brought forward, showed the abuses and the inconvenience of laws that are too restrictive, and asked that they might be modified. Is not all this quite natural? Do not such oratorical struggles become a great people? It will be said that they had a passionate character; but which were more provoking, the orators of the Government or those of the Opposition? However, the opinions of the English journals upon our internal affairs is of very little matter to us; those affairs do not concern them, nor do we submit them to their approval. Whence comes, therefore, the fuss now being made about the recent articles in the *Times* and *Morning Post*? If they had blamed M. ROUHER or M. ROULAND, would they have had the honor of appearing on the front page of the *Moniteur*? The semi-official organs should remember the attacks upon them by the English press, and exclaim with the poet, '*Timeo Danaos*.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times, Jan. 22.

The funeral service for the late Admiral HAMELIN, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, was performed at 12 o'clock yesterday in the church of the Invalides with extraordinary pomp. The remains of the deceased were removed at eight in the morning from the Hotel of the Legion of Honor to the church of the Invalides, where they were placed on a rich catafalque decorated with the arms of the Admiral. The grand *façade* of the Invalides was hung with black cloth and decorated with flags. The names of the various engagements in which the Admiral distinguished himself were inscribed on black inside the church. A double file of Invalides lined the two courtyards, and detachments from almost all the regiments in Paris were formed in order of battle before the entrance, under the orders of Gen. SOUMAIN. The great bodies of the State, the Corps Legislatif, the Courts of Justice, the army and the navy were represented at the ceremony by several of their members. Near to the coffin were the Ministers of Justice and of Commerce, Marshals Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Forey, Randon, Vaillant; M. de Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine; Admirals Charner, La Roncière le Noury, and La Predour; General the Marquis de Lorestine, Governor of the Invalides; and the Abbé Cequereau. The Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON were represented by their aides-de-camp. The Diplomatic Corps sent several of its members. Twenty-six naval non-commissioned officers sent from Cherbourg to attend the funeral stood round the catafalque. The funeral ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, was announced by a salute of thirteen guns. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by six horses, and brought to the outer gate; a second salute of thirteen guns was fired, the troops defiled before the hearse, and the remains of the Admiral were deposited in the vault prepared for them. The expense of the funeral was defrayed by the Marine Department. Immediately after the ceremony the large gates of the Invalides were thrown open to the public, and a scene of confusion ensued which it would have been impossible to prevent, in consequence of the immense multitude which rushed in.

Admiral HAMELIN was the fifteenth Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. The first was the celebrated LACEPEDE, who enjoyed that dignity from the foundation of the order on the 21st of August, 1803, until the 7th of April, 1814. His successors were the Baron DE PRADT, appointed by LOUIS XVIII., on the 7th of April, 1814; the Viscount LACEPEDE; Marshal MACDONALD, Duke of Tarentum; Marshal MORTIER, Duke of Treviso; Marshal GERARD; Gen. OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio; Gen. SUBERVIE, Marshal MOLITOR, Marshal EXELMANS, Gen. Count ORNANO, Gen. LEBRUN, Duke of Plaisance; Marshal PELISSIER, Duke of Malakoff; and Admiral HAMELIN. Marshals OUDINOT, MOLITOR, EXELMANS, and ORNANO are interred in the vaults of the Hotel des Invalides.

A REBEL AGENT IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A Confederate naval officer now resides at Paris to direct the operations of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' rather limited navy during its stay in European waters. A land Admiral may be a title of new creation, but the desirability of such an appointment may be seen at a glance in these telegraph days. The Confederate officer, living close to a line of wires connected with nearly every part of Europe, has great facilities for learning the position of the enemy's forces, the harbors they may be found in, and where they are, or intend cruising. The different ports furnish him all the information he requires, and this information he immediately dispatches to those whom it may concern. It is not improbable that in all future wars land Admirals will be accredited to Neutral Powers, and that telegraphic lines will play a prominent, or rather an unseen part in naval warfare. By this means too great damage my be done to the commerce of an enemy. The delegates of Mr. DAVIS may learn in Paris that a northern vessel, richly laden, is leaving Havre; he sends off a dispatch to Cherbourg, and the next day the unsuspecting property of Uncle Sam changes owners, or spreads a glare over the Channel.

The rumor that the *Florida*, still lying at Brest, had challenged the *Kearsage* appears to be unfounded. The Confederates know well that the States would give up three frigates for one, and have other intentions. There has been great difficulty in getting the *Florida* a new crew, without driving a coach and four through the Foreign Enlistment Act. The Southern naval men here have every desire to respect that act.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE LOUISIANA.

From the Liverpool Courier, Jan. 21.

By the courtesy of Messrs. GUION & Co. we are enabled to publish a complete and authoritative list of the men who were drowned by being washed overboard from the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Louisiana*, during the gale in the Atlantic on the 15th inst. We yesterday gave a partial list, and stated that the number of persons who lost their lives was believed to be seventeen, but subsequent inquiries show that the number is only fourteen, including two passengers, the third passenger, FURMAN, being now found to be safe on board the vessel. The following is the list: Passengers—Messrs. Samuel Wright and Morris Barney. Firemen—Thomas M'Eachan, Hugh (?) Jones and Robert Almond. [The Christian name of Jones is believed to be Hugh, but there is some doubt about it.] Engineers—Charles Stewart and David Storms. Seamen—William Burns, Phillip M'Cune, Thomas Young, James Casey, Peter Anderson, Thomas Aspinall and Alphonse Cheveux.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

From La Follet.

We have this month to notice such an extensive list of elegant dresses, that we will only devote a limited space to general remarks. At the present moment, ball and evening dresses are of the first consideration. Low bodies are cut rather square, or slightly in the shape of a heart. Thick materials are usually made with round waists. Very wide sashes are worn with these, tied behind, with double falling bows; the sleeve is made with a bouillonné of the same material as the dress. The trimming of the skirt reaches about half a yard up from the bottom—narrow flounces, bouillonnés, bands of velvet or taffetas, lace, or chenille fringe, are all in vogue. A net-work formed of chenille, or with small hanging plush ornaments, is also worn; and fur is as fashionable as ever. Tarlatane dresses are even trimmed with bands of swan's-down, and the effect produced is both novel and pretty. Swiss ceintures and corselets are still quite the rage. They are to be seen in as many different styles, that all tastes may be pleased; but those made with basques, and laced up in front, are, perhaps, the most stylish. Visiting dresses are frequently made quite plain, with merely ornaments of passementerie, and aumonières to match. Passementerie is sometimes put up every seam of the skirt. The skirts are made quite as long and fan-shaped as formerly; of course, the lower part much wider round than the upper. Sleeves are still very small and long; only just opened sufficiently at the wrist to show the under-sleeves. The convenient and charming little vestes, with under-waistcoats, are as indispensable as ever. Those for morning are made of satin, velvet, plush, or even cachemire, but always with the Indian chemisette of foulard; for the evening, of course, the veste is more elegant, and worn over a chemisette of Yak lace, lined with satin of the same color as the dress. Opera cloaks made of light-colored velvets and trimmed with wide fringe and passementerie, are very elegant. The shades most admired are white, ponceau or gold.

Our description of dresses commences with those appropriate for evening wear. An azure-blue satin, with a narrow flounce of white bugles round the bottom of the skirt. An over-skirt of white tulle, trimmed with white blonde, and caught up at equal distances with wide blue satin ribbon, spotted with silver. The ribbons commence at the waist, and are finished off with a bow and white bugle fringe. The body is made of white tulle over blue satin, and the drapery formed of blue satin, trimmed with blonde. The sleeves—very short—also made of satin, and trimmed with drapery and blonde. A ball-dress: A skirt of very fine white tarlatane, with several narrow flounces, alternately of white taffetas and tarlatane; above these, some bouillonnés of tulle. The whole skirt is covered in this way, and small bows of white or colored chenille are dotted about over it. The body is made of white taffetas, with a plastron of white tulle. A robe, with three skirts of white tulle trimmed with ruches over a skirt of ponceau satin. The body is of satin, bouillonné with tulle, and the sleeves, which are made very short, are also of full tulle. All over this dress are bouquets of pomegranate flowers, with green foliage. A dress of white crape over white satin, the crape skirt forming a tunic, which is trimmed round with white blonde flounces. A trimming of peach blossoms finishes the toilette. A black velvet dress; the body, sleeves, and skirt have bands of blue satin upon them, over which are flounces of black lace. The body is cut in the Swiss style, and the lace put flat over the bands of satin. A dress of white tulle, with bouillonnés up to the knees, and an under skirt of ponceau satin. A flounce of black lace nearly a yard wide is placed over the bouillons of tulle, festooned with bouquets of pomegranate flowers. The body, of satin, is covered with drapery of white tulle mixed with black lace. The sleeves are made to match; and on both body and sleeves are bouquets of pomegranate flowers.—A robe of Indian red velvet, the skirt with a train, but quite plain; drapery of white tulle and velvet on the body; the sleeves, bouillonnés of tulle. A white moire, embroidered with gold and violet daisies; the skirt, trailing, is trimmed round with a thick rouleau of violet velvet. This material, being very rich, admits of no other trimming. The body is low, but worn with a chemisette of English lace. The sleeves are so short that they are almost imperceptible; but a trimming of English lace is placed round them, and falls over the arm. A pink satin dress, trimmed round the bottom with three rows of white chenille fringe, with the ends formed of little white satin balls; body with a square berthe, with two rows of narrower fringe. A robe of white satin, trimmed above the hem with black lace insertions put on in lozenges; in the centre of each a large black lace leaf, and between a smaller one. The body is made with a round waist, a sash of black lace with wide ends falling behind; small lozenges of insertion are put on as a square berthe. A white satin dress, covered with two skirts of tulle, spotted with gold, the lower one entirely bouillonnée, and the upper is caught up at distances by wreaths of black sleeve lace; berthe, bouillonnés of tulle; in front and on the shoulders large leaves of black lace, grouped with roses. A robe of white tarlatane; at the bottom of the skirt a flounce, put on waved, and headed with chicorée of rose colored taffetas; higher up a second flounce. A ceinture body of rose taffetas, piped with white, and trimmed round with small rose-colored tassels. A sea-green moire antique, with two bands of black velvet, pinked and trimmed with ruches of white blonde. A thick black taffetas dress, trimmed rather more than fifteen inches up the skirt with wide bias bands of violet and white checked velvet, put on slantways. High body with diagonal bands from shoulder to shoulder. Sleeves with revers trimmed to match. A robe of black satin, with four thick wide ruches of the same, edged with narrow blonde. The body has a casque cut up behind. An emerald-green satin dress, trimmed round the skirt with two wide bands of green velvet, separated by an insertion of black lace, and each side of these bands is edged with lace; the whole of this trimming is put on in points. The body is a Senorita jacket of velvet, with a satin waistcoat trimmed round the skirt with a band of black velvet and a fringe of balls, which reaches nearly down to the bottom of the dress. Basque, and the bottom and top of the sleeves, trimmed to match. A similar fringe, forming a square berthe, is placed on the body. A wedding dress of white satin, having round the bottom a trimming of swan's-down between fifteen and sixteen inches wide. This dress is made with a train. Another marriage dress is of white terry velvet, with three wide flounces of English lace, each flounce headed with a narrow band of swan's-down an inch wide. A plain body, with buttons formed of pearls, about the size of a small nut. At the top of the sleeves, a narrow band of swan's-down.

There is little change in bonnets this month; they are, if possible, more simple and elegant than those described in our last number. We begin with one of corn-flower-blue satin, quilted; a velvet ribbon, about an inch and a half wide, beginning at each side of the crown, is fastened at the top in two long bows and ends; two other straps of the same ribbon are brought from the inside of the bonnet to meet the bow. A bunch of periwinkles, in blue velvet, is placed across the forehead; narrow strings of velvet to match the bonnet, and wide ones of black silk. A white plush bonnet; the front and curtain edged with plaid velvet, a large flat bow of the same, the ends trimmed with chenille fringe; the edge of the front trimmed with the same fringe. Strings of white ribbon, edged with plaid velvet. This bonnet is equally pretty, if green or blue velvet is substituted for the plaids. A bonnet of pale green velvet, the curtain trimmed with black lace. The front has a half wreath of brown heath, and velvet leaves; in the inside, the same flowers, mixed with black berries. Blonde cap and green satin strings. A feuille-colored velvet bonnet had the curtain of blue velvet and white lace; a torsade of blue velvet placed round the crown, fastening a bunch of blue and feuille-colored feathers. The inside trimmed with white lace; bows of blue velvet and white velvet anemones; blue strings. A bonnet of green royal velvet, the front bouillonné of crape the same shade. The curtain of green velvet, lined with white satin. On the crown, tufts of white feathers, with aigrette of black lace. In the inside, a pouff of white crape, with daisies in mother-of-pearl and bright leaves.

The dinner and evening coiffures are high, but coquettish and artistic. The coiffure rose is much adopted this Winter, and requires the ornaments to be worn on the summit of the head. Amongst many charming head-dresses, was one formed with a pouff of tulle on the summit, Siberian aigrette at the side, with a rosette of red velvet; a diamond butterfly in the middle of the pouff. A head-dress of pink ... coral, branches of coral crossing the back hair, and falling in long strings. A coiffure of white point lace, forming a chaperon, trimmed at the side with two bunches of chrysanthemums; a marabout feather very light, spotted with white bugles, is carried across the front, and falls over the back hair. For toilette de bal, an elegant wreath of nightshade, in various tints, and made of velvet, mounted on real wood; or watteau wreaths composed of a pouff of roses, with bouquets of myosotis and bachelors' buttons. Also a head-dress of apple blossoms, mixed with gold wheat ears.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A Paris letter says: "The last charade at Compeigne has caused, by the way, some little excitement. Bold was the man—no less a personage than Fleury, the very night before his departure for Copenhagen—who proposed the name of Pelletan, just then the sorest which could have been suggested, in consequence of the melancholy thrown over the Court circle by the fact of the election of that extremely obnoxious individual to the representation of Paris. But Fleury, who is of a jovial, *insouciant* nature, beholding the gloom thrown over the guests by the event, declared that as the subject had become one of intense *ennui*, the individual himself might as well be made to serve for a little amusement, so Pelletan was offered for exercise to the wit and ingenuity of the country assembly. Needless to describe my first and second: the whole was given up with admirable good taste and good humor by one of the professed wits and mimics of the court, and who, moreover, by a lucky chance, is endowed with one of the most beautiful and luxuriant of beards. The peculiarities of the individual represented were, of course, produced to the life, amid the laughter of the company. "Well, Monsieur de Girardin," said one of the ladies of the court, surprised at witnessing the merriment of the editor of the *Presse*, who was amongst the batch of guests on the occasion, "do you not defend your friends?" "Not when they are victorious," returned Emile with great *sang-froid*. The mot was eminently successful. The Emperor is said to have alluded to it in the *compliment d'adieu* with which he honored Girardin on his departure from Compeigne.

—A London paper of Saturday says: "During the present week, there has been found in the Public Record Office a very curious holograph on paper of the period, which is probably unique, and which contains a song, or melody, by the celebrated Dr. John Bull, the reputed composer of the National Anthem. And, by the way, it may not be generally known that the origin of the words of 'God Save the King' is to be traced to the watchword and countersign given in the Lord Admiral's orders on the 10th of August, 1545, 'the watch woorde in the night shall be thus: God save King Henrye;' thother shall answer: 'And long to raign over us.' Dr. John Bull was organist to the Queen's Chapel in the reign of Elizabeth, and on the establishment of the Gresham College, was elected Professor of Music. The paper in the National Repository, just discovered, is signed 'John Bull.' It assuredly preserves to us one of the most interesting examples of English musical notation, and will probably be highly esteemed by all lovers of music, as well as archæologists and antiquaries."

—A curious paper was read recently before the Manchester Geological Society. The author was Mr. Dickinson, one of Her Majesty's inspectors of mines, who appears to have satisfied himself that "the commonly received geological theories" about the formation of the earth are all wrong, and that he has hit upon "a simple view," which brings Moses and science into harmony. "When the earth was cut into," said Mr. Dickinson, "there was a formation about it which showed that it had seldom been disturbed in pre-historic times, and which refuted the notion that the world was any older than the period assigned by Scripture." The paper did not meet with a very flattering reception, but the author "knew of old what it was to express sentiments that were contrary to those commonly received as the fashion of the day."

—The Dundee *Courier* says: "On Sunday the minister of a large congregation in Dundee was interrupted in the course of his forenoon sermon by the repeated coughing of his auditors. Pausing in the midst of his observations, he addressed his congregation to the following effect: 'You go about the streets at the New-Year time—you get drunk and get cold, then you come here and cough, cough like a park of artillery. I think I must give you a vacation of six weeks, that you may have time to get sober and to regain your health again.' He thereafter went on with his discourse, which was concluded amid much greater quiet than it had been begun; but just as the congregation were dismissing, an indignant seatholder in the gallery rose up and loudly declared that the remarks of the pastor were nothing less than an insult to the whole congregation."

—An interesting publication, and one of special value to the lovers of folk-lore, has just appeared at Leipzig: a collection of the *Popular Tales and Legends of the Albanians and Greeks of the ... Coast*, by Mr. von Hahn. The author has resided in Greece for a long series of years, as Austrian Consul for Eastern Greece, and is favorably known as the best living Albanian scholar, having some years ago published an elaborate work on that language and its grammar, entitled *Albanesische Studien*. He collected the legends and sagas principally in Janina, Syra, and Eubœa, and entirely from the mouths of the people. He has added very copious notes, which will be interesting to those who look for something beyond amusement; they generally refer to the similar legends and folklore of other countries.

—The Duke of Brunswick's collection of diamonds consists of one weighing 53 carats with a whitish tint, another an opaque black diamond weighing 542 carats; a third was taken from a Turkish sabre, a fourth from a royal necklace, a fifth was the eye of an Indian idol; a rose brilliant, 41 carats, was taken by the Emperor Baber at Agra; two others were buttons of the Emperor Don Pedro's vest; a ninth was from a finger-ring worn by Mary Queen of Scots, and a tenth and eleventh were from ear pendants worn by Marie Antoinette. The Duke has stones worth 100,000, 150,000, 175,000, 300,000, 348,000 and 400,000 francs.

—A Paris letter says, the Emperor and Empress of the French were present on Sunday night, at the Italian Theatre, Paris, to witness the re-appearance of Mdlle. Patti in the "Sonnambula." The theatre was crowded with the rank, fashion, jewels, and beauty of Paris. The Emperor and Empress arrived for the first act, and did not leave till they had assisted in the applause bestowed upon Patti at her second recall after the finale. The Empress looked pale and unwell; but the Emperor, who evidently took an intense interest in the opera, appeared very hale and happy. Among the audience were, Auber, Meyerbeer, and Rossini.

—A duel, attended with fatal results, has just taken place at Munich. Count de Sternbach suspected his wife of infidelity, her accomplice being M. de Hohenstein, Count of the Empire, a son of the old King Louis of Bavaria, and of his (Count de Sternbach's) mother, consequently his putative brother. The affair was submitted to the arbitration of a tribunal of honor, which decided that, notwithstanding the relationship, the meeting must take place. The weapons used were pistols, and at the first fire Count de Sternbach fell, mortally wounded. The clergy refused to give the consolation of religion to the dying man.

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—The *Brunn Gazette* relates the following: "Colonel Hussman, pensioned from the Austrian army, is now living at Brussels. Born in 1751, he retired on a pension in 1797 as Colonel of the Walloon Regiment of the line, which now bears the name of Nugent. When he heard that his old corps was about to go to Holstein, the veteran, now in his 113th year, determined to proceed thither to see it. His strength, however, was not equal to his inclination, and he was obliged to content himself with writing a letter to the officers of the regiment."

—A Paris correspondent says: "We have just had a Court-martial on a French soldier, arraigned for deserting to the Russians while fishing at Traktir Bridge, in the Crimean campaign; he pleaded that he had been carried off by Cossacks, and his subsequent adventures were plausibly set forth, but sufficient evidence was forthcoming to warrant the sentence of death, there being in France no attenuating circumstances in a breach of the war articles."

—After providing for his servants and leaving one or two legacies, the late Bishop Ely bequeathed the whole of his remaining property to public charities and societies. Among those enumerated are the Christian Knowledge Society, the Gospel Propagation Society, the National Society, the Curates' Aid Society, and others of a like nature; the Charing-cross Hospital, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Bury St. Edmund's Infirmary, and the Bedford Infirmary.

—Mdlle. Adelina Patti, after a remarkably successful engagement in Madrid, has made her appearance for the season at the "Italiens," Paris, in "La Sonnambula," Amina being the part she selected for her debut in the French capital. The journals say that popular feeling is as great in her favor as it was on that occasion, and, indeed, that she seems to have advanced in public estimation.

—A Frankfort paper says: "The report that the Senate had refused the concession for the drawing at this place of the *Great Eastern* lottery, which seemingly came from the best source, and which had also found reception in the Frankfort papers, proves to be unfounded. The Senate merely resolved that inquiries be made concerning it."

—The Belgian journals state that among the skaters who attracted attention in the Zoological Garden at Brussels last week, was an English gentleman, named Annesley. Among other feats which he performed was that of leaping over three obstacles nearly two feet high, placed 20 feet from each other.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have commenced an engagement at the St. James' Theatre, previous to the return to the French stage by the ... A new comedy by Mr. Leicester Buckingham is in preparation for the clever couple; in the meantime they are appearing in "The Adventures of a Love Letter."

The 17th of December last, the hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's birth, seems to have passed everywhere without any notice. Yet a committee was formed on that day in Vienna for the purpose of erecting a monument to the great master, to be unveiled on his birthday in 1870.

—The first number of a new monthly literary and bibliographical journal has appeared in Paris, under the editorship of Prof. Ad. Hatzfeld, under the title of *Revue Critique Bibliographique*. It is announced for publication of the 15th of each month in the year.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A REMARKABLE PROPOSAL.

The Rebel Government Urged to Exchange Cotton and Tobacco for Food and Raiment.

YANKEE NOTIONS WANTED IN THE SOUTH.

A Picture of the Sufferings of Our Soldiers in Libby Prison.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

A PROPOSAL TO EXCHANGE FOR FOOD AND RAIMENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 6.

Confederate currency has nearly lost its purchasing ability, and the strong arm of impressment has been [illegible]. This, too, has almost failed, and in a few months more will have lost the potency altogether. Efforts to improve the finances must be slow, no matter how effectual they may prove in the course of time. *The army must be fed, while the experiments for improving the currency are being tested.* How shall it be done?

Cotton and tobacco approximate specie near enough for all the purposes that they are required by Confederate authorities. They can be exchanged or bartered for supplies, because they possess qualities of convertibility that do not belong to Confederate currency, and which cannot be given to it by any legislation whatever. The cotton and tobacco that is now spoiling on hand for want of a market—and the percentage of waste is enormous—if properly used by the authorities, *can be made to infuse new life and activity into our people, give food and clothing to our armies, and, by diminishing the use of Confederate money, facilitate its funding and appreciation it so much faster than any system of legislation that can be devised.*

By advertising for sealed proposals to furnish, say fifty millions of rations of meat, within a given time, to be paid for in cotton and tobacco, the Commissary Department can test a scheme which has the sanction of some of the wisest heads of the army, and the approval of some of the most experienced merchants of this city.

The *Whig*, of yesterday, says:

"But the army must be fed; and we are happy in knowing that there is a plan, that has the sanction of very high authority in the army, which will not only deliver the country from this odious system of fraud, injustice and violence, but has the inappreciable merit of securing abundant supplies for the army. The plan is so simple that it is only wonderful that it has not long since been resorted to and persistently adhered to. *It consists simply in issuing proposals for contracts for army supplies to the lowest bidder, to be paid for in cotton and tobacco.* These two articles most nearly approximate the value of specie of any we have. They now lie inert, contributing not [illegible] to our security, but rather aggravating our danger by provoking the cupidity of our foes. They are articles of universal demand; all the world is hungering for them; and they can be made instrumental in extracting the means of comfort and safety to our armies from any quarter of the world. And while they thus give relief to our soldiers, they will impart renewed life, vigor, and buoyancy to the farmers of our land, depressed and discontented by the hated presence and unequal exactions of the press gang."

We hope this plan may be tried; that advertisement for sealed proposals for rations may be made to ascertain the feasibility of this scheme.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.

In the outset of this revolution, the action of the Confederate Government was made to conform to the received doctrine of the Southern States—that Cotton was king. The trusted theory of our Government was that England, France and the civilized nations of the earth would all bow to our wishes and come as suppliants to the foot-stool of this imperial power. In accordance with these doctrines, cotton has been withheld from all *outside* nations, much more effectively by the restraints of our own Government than by the blockade of the enemy. No cotton has been allowed to run the blockade, except on Government account, or on special license, in some way connected with the Government advantage.

This theory of our Southern statesmen has been fairly and fully tested. For three years have we, with commendable self-denial, forborne the use of these sleeping energies of which we are possessed. King cotton has been bound down in double irons—Lincoln blockaders—whilst we embargo this unfortunate arbiter of civilization. *Our policy subordinated to Lincoln's policy, holds this captive monarch in solitary confinement, there to waste in neglect and disease. Meanwhile the machinery of the world is fast adapting itself to fabrics from other materials, and when our king is restored to liberty, a thousand interests will obstruct his resumption to power.*

This experience of three years is now an open book, inviting our earnest study. Has this disease of cotton—this willful imprisonment of our own powers by our own Government—forced recognition from foreign nations? If this book of experience teaches us anything, it teaches us one thing never to be forgotten: Cotton, to be king, must be free to act and play his part on the theatre of the industrial world. At large and in unrestrained freedom, everywhere to visit the shops of industry, this Southern monarch wields an almost undisputed sceptre. *But chained up by blockaders and imprisoned to the earth by our own embargoes, this mighty potentate, like the Stuarts or the Bourbons, becomes an unhonored sham and an empty pretension.*

This book of experience has also furnished some measure of the estimate in which our cotton is held by the world without. In the grievous want of this prime necessity, cotton has risen in price on the foreign markets six or seven hundred fold. Thus we have a practical test of its power to command the wealth of other nations.

Shall we not avail ourselves of these lessons, taught in the volume of our own experience? Is there to be no bend, no elasticity in our administrative counsels? May we not reverse the bow that has thus lost its spring, and use its reactionary power? Cotton as a prisoner, cotton in confinement, cotton hid in swamps or burnt in depots, has brought us no relief, it has procured us no influence in the councils of foreign nations. *Let us, therefore, abandon a policy that yields this harvest of domestic ruin, and only bears for us these fruits of national abasement abroad.*

It is most evident that we cannot *coerce* foreign nations by withholding cotton from their workshops. The empire of cotton exists only in its use, and [ceases] when it is withdrawn from commerce. *Let us partially change our administrative policy in respect to the great staples of cotton, tobacco and naval stores. Let us freely license the export of these prime necessities, and give them free passage through our lines in any direction, and to any markets that individual enterprise may elect.* Holding this vast wealth under government control, let us use the wants of the world and the cupidity of mankind in the service of our self-defence.

In the history of nations, no government ever wielded elements of such vast and controlling potency. Let license of export be given *after* supplies of food and raiment have been delivered. Advertise for contracts of supply by sealed proposals, and the [illegible] of individual enterprise will discover hidden resources within ourselves, ample for the immediate wants of our army; whilst supplies from abroad will percolate upon us through the ten thousand fissures of our extended frontiers. *Beef, bacon, medicines, shoes, cloth, and even firearms forged in Boston, would leak in upon our armies, ample in their aggregates for our great necessities.*

Let us change our policy, or rather modify it so as to make useful the stores of wealth and power now lying unused and dormant on our hands.

THE LIBBY PRISON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 5.

A shrewd inquirer into the quaint philosophy of human trivialities once asked the startling question, "What becomes of the pins?"—not of the millions which are manufactured, nor of the millions which are used, but of the millions which are lost. Any one might be tempted to ask: "What becomes of the Federal officers who go into the Libby?" During more than six months of active campaigning, almost daily have they entered there, squad after squad, and yet that unfathomable reservoir of humanity does not overflow. How is it that the many who go in do not thrust some of the many who are already there tumbling out of the windows? We are forcibly reminded of the fable of the sick lion, who was visited in his cave by all the beasts of the field, except a cunning old fox, who coming last of all, refused to [approach] his leonine majesty; shrewd Renard noticed that all the footprints were directed towards, and that none indicated that those who had gone in had ever come out again. In the same manner, the Libby takes in the captured Federals by scores, but lets none out; they are huddled up and jammed into every nook and corner; at the cooking troughs, around the cooking stoves, everywhere there is a wrangling, jostling crowd; at night the floor of every room they occupy in the building is covered, every square inch of it, by uneasy slumberers, lying side by side, and heel to head, as tightly packed as if the prison were a huge, improbable box of nocturnal sardines. But the authorities who thus pack up the unfortunate prisoners seem to be either heedless or ignorant of these facts. It is truly surprising that some pestilence has not already been the result of this indiscriminate herding together of human beings, who are thus forced constantly to breathe an impure air, and who are allowed no out-door exercise. They should have an open space outside, however limited, in which to obtain some respite from the unwholesome atmospheric diet; a piece of ground with a little patch of blue sky over it and a gush of fresh air and a sprinkle of sunshine in it, would be no tax upon the Confederate commissariat, and might, at least, render supportable a captivity which has become inevitable. Fresh air and sunlight, all physiologists tell us, are as absolutely essential to the economy of the human body as food and drink. If it should become necessary to reduce the diet of these prisoners to cold corn bread they will not have strength enough in them even to masticate it.

Exercise indoors is but a poor substitute, even provided the crowded condition of the prison would allow of it. The only apartment in the building where they can now walk is one of the lower rooms used as their kitchen. The passer-by may hear now and then of a morning the most demoniacal shouts proceeding from the gloomy interior of this room, and might readily be led to believe that a serious set-to of fisticuffs was in progress. He would soon discover, however, that it was only a desperate effort at a game of foot-ball. Notwithstanding the almost impenetrable cloud of smoke from the stoves, which constitutes the atmosphere of the room, he might see those haggard players working away with a zeal which proves how much they need, more than how much they enjoy, the exercise; he might see that uncouth black ball sent whirling hither and thither, and kicked at with an earnestness totally regardless of the proverbial sensibility of the human shin—kicked at as if the poor inanimate thing had done them some foul wrong which they meant fully to avenge, now that so admirable an opportunity presented itself; and he might now and then hear a triumphant shout which proclaimed that the mutilated ball, more fortunate than its persecutors, in spite of the alarming vicissitudes of its tempestuous career, had been *sent home*. There is no ruddy flush of health, however, about the prison faces, as the reward of so well disputed a contest; they look, after it, not invigorated, but pale and exhausted, and their shouts do not sound like the wholesome exuberance of mirth, but seem rather to shriek: "Let us out for a little while in the sunshine!" "Give us a breath of fresh air!" Locked up for many weeks and months, they have endured the sweltering heats of Summer, and have felt the keenness of the wintry wind, without enjoying its purity. As soldiers they may resign themselves silently to the weary tedium and to the unavoidable privations consequent upon captivity; but let it not be said of the Libby that it is, indeed, "a bourne from which no traveler returns." These men are kept here against our consent, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the Government, by the neglect of the despot for whom they have periled their lives. Forgetting the ignominious treatment accorded our own brave officers by the Government of which they are the servile tools, it should be our aim to make the contrast in treatment of prisoners so much in our favor that even old ABE LINCOLN's face would tingle with the blush of shame. We notice that iron bars have been placed in the Libby Prison. This should have been done long ago. Some of the Yankee officers facetiously remarked that the precaution was a wise one, as Col. STREIGHT had fallen out of a rear window and hurt himself.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 6.

Congress has passed a law to put in the army a new class of citizens, and it is not doubted that the military and exemption laws about to be enacted will add many others, now out of camp, if not out of service. But something more is necessary than to pass these laws—they must be executed. In this enforcement all good citizens ought to aid. Yet the pressure which is brought to bear upon the officers of the government, and the number of the applications to make exceptions, or special cases, of various individuals, are almost incredible. Congressmen will meet in grand council, and almost unanimously resolve that a certain class of citizens shall be mustered into the military service; but when they disperse they become the champions of a thousand applications either for actual exemption or for soft places. They bring to bear upon the officers appointed to enforce the law an influence which is not always easy to resist.

But the officers of the law must not suffer themselves to be swayed by personal influences. They must take their duty for their guide, and be governed by just and impartial rules, applied uniformly to all. It is seen how pleased the army is at the decree of the law that its ranks are to be strengthened, and the duty of defending home and property enforced equally on all. The word of promise must not be kept to the ear and broken to the hope.

The pressure, as we have said, is tremendous; but it must be withstood. We have letters before us from correspondents in different quarters, *telling of the extraordinary, and in some cases disreputable if not disgraceful, efforts and subterfuges to evade the military law.* The officers must be equal to their duty. A fear is gaining some ground that they are not; and the army and the country are watching them with keen eyes. But there is no reason as yet to condemn them. Frantic efforts to evade the law do not imply success. Appeals and representations must be listened to, but that does not mean that they must be yielded to, if unjust. The effervescence will soon subside, and applicants will tire of chafing against established rules and hammering at closed doors.

THE RETURNING TIDE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.

It is roundly estimated that during the past week over 100 Jews, principals of substitutes and others, have come on to Richmond from the South, put up at the hotels, and disappeared by the various underground routes to the North. How they go is known only to themselves and their agents, but it is true they have gone and are still going. Ten Jews left one of the principal hotels on Sunday morning. They are mostly of the wealthy class, and $10,000 is frequently tendered for a safe passage to the Potomac. It is intimated that persons in the guise of farmers are their most successful accomplices. They come to Richmond with marketing or a load of forage and carry out a load of blockade-runners concealed in their vehicles, making a more profitable speculation on their outward than their inward trip, as all pay and pay heavily, too.

Numbers have been overhauled on their journey through the lines by the detectives, and are now resting in Castle Thunder, but more have succeeded in escaping. It is hinted, with what amount of truth we know not, that the mysterious art of the embalmer has been employed in some recent cases of disappearance, and that several embalmed Jews, neatly encoffined, have gone through the lines, en route to bereaved relatives in the North.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Standard*, of Jan. 29, contains the proceedings of two large public meetings, one held at Wilton, Granville County, and the other at Snow Hill, Greene County, both of which were held on the same day. At both meetings sets of resolutions were adopted unanimously, the character of which shows that the people are getting heartily sick of the rebellion.

The preamble adopted at the former place sets forth that the alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate Government toward the establishment of a military despotism, by the enactment of laws that are unjust and oppressive, and is a just cause of complaint, and an earnest desire on our part as citizens of a sovereign and independent State to restore justice, secure domestic tranquillity, perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and posterity is just cause for assembling ourselves together.

The first resolution declares that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, and all acts denying or abridging these rights are unconstitutional and ought to be resisted by all constitutional and legal measures. The second declares the subordination of the military to the civil power as a cardinal principle, and any attempt to destroy it by suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, to supersede the civil law upon the plea of military necessity, would be revolutionary and despotic. The third declares the passage of the law conscripting the principals of substitutes was a gross violation of plighted faith between the Government and her citizens, and calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the Government. The fourth expresses the opinion that the passage of the remarkable propositions presented by Messrs. FOOTE and MILES, now pending before Congress, would do more to subjugate the South than the armies of the North. The fifth declares that if North Carolina is forced to choose between a military despotism and her State sovereignty, she will choose the latter by a Convention. The sixth requests Gov. VANCE, in the event the Confederate Congress adopts measures looking to the establishment of a military despotism, to convene the Legislature with a view to calling a convention; and the seventh resolution protests that, as Missouri and Kentucky have never become members of the Southern Confederacy, they are unwilling to submit to the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws passed by the votes of members from those States, unless they can be executed in said States.

At the Greene county meeting the preamble sets forth that "a crisis has reached that point in our national affairs in which it behooves North Carolina to arouse from her lethargy, rise in her might and say whether her flag, the pride of a Gaston, Stanley, and Macon shall wave over her sons as freemen or slaves." The first resolution declares that the war has lasted long enough, and North Carolina, in her sovereign power should propose a cessation of hostilities until an effort is made through a convention for an honorable peace. The second declares "North Carolina had no hand in making this war, notwithstanding the blood of her sons crieth *from* more than twenty thousand graves, from the battle fields of Great Bethel to that of Chickamauga." Thirdly—they say the political demagogues and speculators should be conscripted in the army or driven out of the South, for they are for prosecuting the war to the last man and last dollar, regardless of the woe and misery in the land, opposed to all measures of peace emanating from the people. Fourth—They declare that this Government was made by the people, and they have the right to rule, and say what shall or shall not be in defiance of traitors or dictators. The fifth asserts that the Conscription Act is a breach of faith, and a stigma on the Administration, and clearly shows what the people may expect. The sixth resolution indorses Gov. VANCE for maintaining the supremacy of the civil over the military law and appeals to him to stand by them in this their hour of trial and tribulation. The seventh says they regard the Legislature as a sentinel on the watch-tower, placed there by the people to guard their liberties, and no period in the history of the State ever demanded their presence more imperatively than the present. The eighth declares that the desperate measures introduced before Congress, threatening to sweep the last vestige of civil and religious liberty, admonishes them to be more than vigilant. The ninth urges Gov. VANCE to convene the Legislature immediately, and call that body to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people. The tenth asserts that there will be no peace until it is obtained through a convention, and urges the people to demand a convention, and then make [illegible] peace, a strong party and then [illegible], until a lasting and honorable peace is secured. The eleventh declares that in the coming gubernatorial election they will support no man who is not pledged to go with the people. The resolutions indorse the course of W. W. HOLDEN and E. PASCHALL, of the *Standard* and *Progress*.

The *Standard* says editorially:

We are sorry to see that the usually discreet Charleston *Democrat* intimates that Gen. HOKE's brigade, recently sent to this State, may be ordered to interfere with the people in the *free* expression of their opinions. We learn that the brigade comes to this State at the request of Gov. VANCE, for the purpose of recruiting, and at the same time aid in arresting deserters. We cannot believe it possible that the brave men who compose that brigade would sully their well-earned fame by inaugurating or taking part in scenes not warranted by the Constitution and laws.

THE LATE REBEL OPERATIONS AT NEWBERN.

Dispatch from Gen. Pickett.

KINSTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern with HOKE's Brigade and a part of CORSE's and CLINGMAN's, and some artillery; met the enemy in force at Batchelor's Creek, killed and wounded about one hundred in all, captured thirteen officers and two hundred and eighty prisoners, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and two flags.

Commander WOOD, C. S. N., captured and destroyed the United States gunboat *Underwriter*.

Our loss thirty-five killed and wounded.

G. E. PICKETT, Major-Gen. Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WHITING.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

To GEN. S. COOPER: On the 2d instant, Gen. MARTIN, with the Seventeenth and Forty-second, and Col. JACKSON's command from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks and across Newport River.

W. H. C. WHITING, Major-Gen.

THE RECENT MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Feb. 8, 1864.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

The forces of the enemy which crossed at Morton's Ford, on Saturday, were driven to the river under cover of their guns. That evening, or during the night, they recrossed to the north bank, but remained in position yesterday. This morning they have disappeared. They left seventeen dead and forty-six prisoners in our hands. Our loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The guard at the ford, a Lieutenant and twenty-five men, while bravely resisting the passage of the enemy, were captured. The enemy's cavalry, which appeared at Barnett's on Saturday, retired across Robinson's River on Sunday evening.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Feb. 8, 1864.

One Captain and thirty-nine privates, captured at Barnett's Ford by Gen. EARLY's division, were brought in this morning.

The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning, but soon recrossed again.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.

The movement of the enemy appears to have been no more important than a feint or reconnoissance. Recent Northern papers mention that MEADE is still in Philadelphia; and it is altogether improbable that the enemy's force in Northern Virginia contemplates any serious advance in the absence of their commander.

The surgeon at the Seabrook's Receiving Hospital was notified by telegraph yesterday afternoon to prepare for the reception of a number of wounded in the skirmish which occurred on the Rapidan on Saturday. The number of wounded was stated to be between thirty and forty, all very slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON.

EFFECT OF GILLMORE'S FIRE.

A two hundred-pounder Parrott shell exploded last week in Charleston in the blacksmith's shop connected with one of the founderies, wounding six of the boys employed in the shop—one mortally, one seriously and four slightly. The alarm bell in the steeple of the First Station partook of the general alarm on Sunday, and rang itself hoarse, cracking its throat in the attempt to call out the militia. Its tongue could hardly articulate a sound yesterday, and the bell will be of little future service in ringing the hours or sounding fire "alarms." "So much for over-exertion."

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

Gradually the constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell *is beginning to tell upon the lower portion of the city of Charleston.* Their chief spite, from what we can learn, appears to have been turned against Broad-street; at least, its effects are most apparent in that vicinity. The street is considerably encumbered with bricks and other debris knocked out by the enemy's projectiles. *It will take much time and money to repair the damage.*

PRICES OF SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.

The following are the subscription prices of various Southern daily papers:

FOR SIX MONTHS.

Feb. 1864.	Daily.	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
Richmond Examiner	$16	$5	$4
Charleston Courier	15	8	—
Savannah Republican	15	8	6
Montgomery Mail	12	—	6
Columbia South Carolinian	15	10	4
Columbia Guardian	15	10	4
Augusta Constitutionalist	12	8	4
Atlanta Confederacy	24	—	3

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

Reception of Veterans—Slippery Copperheads—The New Call—Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

I owe you a letter and would pay my debt, but everything in this Hoosier Commonwealth is so lively that a man has no time to write of passing events. A fresh excitement expels old ones, and every other interest is absorbed in that of prosecuting this war to a speedy triumph. Here and there the Copperhead papers show their venom, and in Brown and Martin Counties the *K. G. Cs.* have reorganized to fight enlistments, now that there is a chance of some of them being drafted. They are a slippery tribe. I give you one choice specimen. Judge PERKINS, of the Supreme Court, was first a war man; then a defiant peace man; then, two months ago, for the "extermination of the rebels." *Now*, within a week, he has officially turned a complete somersault by deciding, upon appeal, that the "military authorities have no right to establish police regulations at a military post in time of war, to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers, and that this war is simply a legitimate struggle on the part of sovereign States (the South) to separate themselves, in the exercise of a legitimate and undoubted choice, from the United States, as the Colonies broke off from the mother country." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* lauds this decision, and pronounces it a *sublime effort* of the bench to emancipate the people from a detestable tyranny. The fact is, that these sham Democrats dare not have any fixed policy. *Their* fight is to get into office, and their greatest fear is that the Administration will end the war the present year. It seems, sometimes, as if the people ought not to tolerate such infamous sheets as the New-York *News*, the Chicago *Times*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; but the people have too much sense to be fooled by their absurdities. Enough on that subject.

We have veteran regiments, as you know, perhaps. If things go on as at present, we shall have *nothing else*, except the eleven new regiments now in camp. Every day we hear of three or four new ones reenlisting, and hardly a day passes without the return of one or more. We have a rough, hoosier way of receiving the noble fellows.

The fire-bell gives a specific alarm as a train approaches. The ladies at once bear their arms full of delicacies to the grand dining-hall of the Soldiers' Home, four hundred feet in length, and prepare the tables. As the train enters the depot, a salute is fired, and every flag-staff in the city displays the Stars and Stripes, while the main streets are promptly adorned with countless flags and other decorations. Then follows a procession and a grand ovation at the State-House, and a welcome from Gov. MORTON. I don't know how it is, but it seems that he remembers every officer and soldier that goes from Indiana, everything that he ever did, and all his gallant acts. His intense devotion to Indiana soldiers is like that of a father, it is so unflagging and so personal. You would be affected by the character of these welcomes, and the wild enthusiasm with which his sincere, heartfelt words are received. I tell you, that the pride he justly feels in their exploits, is only surpassed by his gratification in the general progress of the national cause. It is not Indiana regiments alone that are thus welcomed. A table is spread day and night, under the Governor's directions, with eight hundred plates, and no regiment goes through without an invitation to stop and dine with the Hoosiers. Already, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Vermont and Connecticut veterans have shared this hospitality. We shall keep it up. All are welcome. God bless the veterans, every man! and we are thankful for a Governor that loves to honor them, *from whatever* State they come.

The new call took us by surprise; but no matter. We already had nearly five new regiments of cavalry and as many of infantry in camp, and are enlisting and sending recruits to old regiments about as fast as veterans return. We should like to have a *little* drafting done in some districts, but we really feel like raising the new quota, as we have the others, without drafting, for the honor of the State. But, for that, we would bless a draft, and enforce it gladly. The Copperheads were all at once in favor of the last call, when they thought it was so easily filled. Now they are bitter, as they fear that, after all, there may possibly come a draft. You can't trust them. Don't try! We don't.

We think the war progresses. Nothing disturbs our confidence in the success of our arms. Do as well in the Empire State as we will do in Indiana, and the year 1864, which began with the second Proclamation of freedom, will end with a proclamation of peace. Then give us wise counsels, sound statesmen and patriotic hands to control the affairs of the nation, and its destiny will be ever onward and ever glorious.

MARION.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

JASON R. LUCE paid the extreme penalty of the law at noon, yesterday. He struck down, with a knife, SAMUEL BUTTON, of Oregon, in the main street of this city, on the 7th December, was tried before the Probate Court, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and, on the 22d of that month, was sentenced by Judge ELIAS SMITH to be shot to death on the 12th instant.

The unhappy man met his death with a cool nerve. He evidently expected a mitigation of the extreme penalty; and when he found such expectation futile, he denounced those whom he considered his evil geniuses. He was rather a young man, and left a wife and five children. His last farewell with them is described as most affecting. He appeared sensible of the enormity of his crime, regretted the errors of his past course, wished the young men of the community to take warning by his fate and shun evil company which had been his ruin. He was shot at the Court-house in this city, before an invited few, canvas screens preventing the public from taking a view, to avoid gratification of a morbid curiosity, according to Mormon custom. The executioners, too, remained in the Court-house and shot through a window or doorway, to prevent, as far as possible, unpleasant allusions in the future.

After a very brief exposure in a rude state to the public, the body was given over to his relations, and to-day interred in the cemetery.

Till five or six years ago LUCE was considered as decently conducted as the generality of young men. Since then evil company gave color to the idea that he was one of a fraternity who were reputed to have a rather reckless regard for life, and not the most distinct ideas of property. The fraternity has dwindled away of late years, having received several thinnings.

If I recollect rightly, this is the third judicial execution of white men in this city, and, I believe, territory. Names are needless here. The law of the territory directs that the Judge determine the mode of the death penalty—hanging, shooting or beheading—or he may allow the convict to choose. The first of the three executions was by hanging, under sentence by a United States District Court. The criminal was not offered his choice; but, in accordance with custom elsewhere, was sentenced as stated and paraded through the city in an open wagon to the place of execution—a very conspicuous one—outside the city, but in full view of the greater portion of it.

The other two executions were under sentence of the Probate Court. The prisoners were offered their choice of mode, but both declined to exercise it; whereupon the Judge, according to law, decided the mode, by shooting, that evidently being least repulsive to the ideas of the Utah people in regard to capital punishments—strangling being particularly objected to.

The extreme cold of last week—seven or eight degrees below zero at daybreak—has been succeeded by a "January thaw," with rain. Anxious horticulturists affirm their belief that the peach fruit buds have been fatally injured by the cold. I am inclined to believe otherwise, though not pretending to knowledge in the matter. The wish with me is father to the thought, or belief, for I certainly wish to eat peaches next Fall. Meantime, the mild weather is a pleasant thing for those who have small woodpiles, and such persons are plentiful in this city.

There is apparently a liberal stock of snow yet in store for this region.

Recent arrivals from Idaho bring the conflicting news that provisions are plentiful—no more needed; and also that they are very dear and scarce—prospects of a famine in the mines. The news, however, affects the market little. The poor people here, and those who have little stock of food on hand, are pretty much tired of the high prices and scarcity, and liberal *blessings* are bestowed upon the supposed causes of the rise, though nobody seems to anticipate any early decline in the figures. Flour may move more freely even if with no fall, provided the thaw permits the mills to run.

Among the current tourist visitants to this somewhat famous city, is the veritable ARTEMUS WARD. Doubtless the notable showman will be able to pick up a thing or two from the Salt Lake curiosity shop, to enhance the interest of his unique exhibition. He might hire the theatre for a night or two and display a little, after the fashion of the First NAPOLEON, making his great marchings pay for themselves.

On Saturday, "The Stranger" and "Paddy Miles' Boy," drew a moderate house. To-night, "The Hunchback" and "My Preserver" are presented.

The Legislature—Miscellaneous.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The sittings of the Legislature draw very near to a close. The Appropriation Bill is of general interest to all—of special interest to a few who hope to be helped by it. But that may pass, it is not a serious bone of contention, for the money will be voted some way, spent somehow, and somebody will receive it. There are two subjects, however, which Jew and Gentile, saint and sinner, now consider of more than ordinary importance for legislative action. These subjects are represented in the Legislature by a General Incorporation Bill and a bill concerning "mining claims." Now, all old miners, resident and incoming, have been anxiously, and perhaps impatiently expecting action in those matters, in accordance with precedent. The legislative body has looked upon them from its own peculiar point of view, and above all, done it very leisurely—no hurry at all; yet several animated talks have been indulged in about the "claims." Finally, the Mining Bill, patched up, mended and amended, gave way on Tuesday to a substitute, which, with rules suspended, passed both Houses in double quick time. The *Vedette*, which speaks with the Opposition, is somewhat puzzled with this sort of legislation; don't understand it, and evidently thinks turning, twisting and dodging among the fine arts. The bill is also objected to, as one intended to hinder, rather than aid the development of the mineralogical resources of the Territory.

The position of the two parties appears to be this—the *Vedette* and the miners and the "Gentiles" in general are great on the precious metals, think there are plenty of them in Utah, and wish them brought into sunlight "right straight," while the Legislature troubles little about the minerals, thinks if the glittering ores abound, as it is said, in the Territory, they will come forth to light "in the due time of the Lord," and evidently reckon more of acres than "feet," of cereals than ores; of the golden harvest of the meadows than that of the mountains—of agriculture than mining.

The *Vedette* and the miners, however, put the gold and the silver in the front rank as the supreme interest to which all others must succumb; and plainly hint that special and too restrictive legislation will be but a dead letter on the statute books. So there is just a chance of lively times and little "difficulties" between Mormon farmer and Gentile miner in the years approaching. The angry clouds may pass off, however, as they often do in this region, with threatening demonstration only. Compromise, too, is sometimes a great idea, particularly where disagreeing parties are mutually dependent.

Circumstances connected with the recent trial and execution of LUCE have troubled some of the undercurrents. But it is difficult to speak of them in other than dark sentences. It is generally understood that the unhappy man, before death, made a confession or revelation, which touched the course of certain persons not over tenderly. The confession has not come to the light, the receivers and holders evidently considering it not just the thing for the public eye; the contents, though, are hinted about in vague, ambiguous phrase.

On Tuesday, that nominal body, the Deseret State Legislature, met in the Council House in this city, organized, and adjourned till Saturday. What business there is for those solons to transact is rather a puzzler. Failure having followed all attempts of Utah to become a State, the continuance of the shadow without the substance is illustrative of Mormon tenacity, and of the peculiar ways of doing things in this Territory.

On Saturday the "Hunchback" was again played in the Theatre, and on Wednesday a full house convened to see the "Green Bushes," followed by the "Two Buzzards."

The weather is fine and not severe, the snow melting or evaporating daily, the streets "slushy" before midday. Under the snow, upland soil is in good condition for working.

Flour is not now advancing, for, though one lot stood in the street the other day, demanding twenty dollars per hundred, the exorbitance was simply jeered.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Rumored Resignation of President Martinez—Cultivation of Cotton.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

GRENADA, NICARAGUA, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

The moves on the political chess-board of this country are at times *sublime*. We now have a rumor (which is seemingly well authenticated) that it is the intention of the President (Gen. MARTINEZ) to resign the Presidency immediately after the adjournment of the Congress, which is expected to convene at Managua, (Capital of Nicaragua) on the 15th inst. His reasons for such a step are said to be caused by a constant and unremitting hostility to his Administration by influential parties in the Republic. The true friends of this State will regret that circumstances (if such there are) require the resignation of His Excellency, for it is obvious that there are few if any men in this Republic who are as capable of governing it as Gen. MARTINEZ. He is personally a brave man, and undoubtedly a true friend to his country, and solicitous for its improvement and advancement.

The great staple, cotton, is beginning to be cultivated here, and it will doubtless surprise some of the wiseacres in the United States when it is known that no less than 4,000 bales of cotton were exported from one port of this Republic last year, almost all of which went to England. The English have been giving this matter attention. At the lowest estimate 15,000 bales will be exported this year, the bulk of which goes into the jaws of the British Lion. You may rely upon this as being true. With this people the cultivation of cotton is but an experiment, and, without doubt, will prove valuable. There are now eight cotton gins erected at Chinandega, sixteen miles from the port of Corinto, on the Pacific, others are being ordered, so you see the move is made in earnest.

We trust, in the event of a change of Administration here, that it will not inaugurate another revolution. Peace is what is now required to develop this country. With energy this can be made a garden.

The settlement of the vexed question between this Government and the Central American Transit Company may be considered certain when Congress meets. The company have now in this country some very efficient officers, among whom I may mention the new General Superintendent, EDWARD HALL, Esq., a gentleman of much experience and worth, from your City. The success of this great interoceanic route is not doubted for a moment by those who like fair competition.

ANOTHER REPENTANT REBEL.

A Leading Alabaman Denounces Secession.

Hon. D. C. HUMPHREYS, a prominent politician of Alabama, and a Presidential elector on the Douglas ticket in 1860, but afterwards a strong secessionist, has issued an elaborate address abandoning his errors. The following are extracts from the document, which is receiving a wide circulation:

"For near three years have the Confederate States been anxiously waiting the interposition of some foreign Power to put an end to the shedding of blood, and to the wild ruin and devastation all over the broad land. The power to appeal to is at hand. Let the people be heard. The inhabitants of the land are the sufferers. They want Government, civil authority. It is their right to be heard. For three years their voice has been stifled.

Upon what terms may the Union be restored? Just as it was, save the feature of African Slavery. It is evident that the South must make a material change upon the question before she can again live in peace with the world. Nations more formidable in all the elements of power than the Southern States have often been forced to yield to the pressure against them, and to change their policy. This great moral, religious and political question we should meet like men, as becomes a Christian people. We should meet it openly and boldly, and if the voice of Christendom is against us, yield to that voice as to the voice of God. We have undertaken to fight out of it, but it sticks the closer to us. We cannot shut ourselves up within the cotton States and defiantly proclaim to the world that our system is peculiar to ourselves and it must not be investigated. It was thought by many that we could be independent of the world, and that the world was dependent on us.

What now is the social condition of the South? Not a family to be found but mourns the loss of some inmate. Fiction never pictured what reality has disclosed. Fathers have been slain in battle. Sons have been sacrificed. Thousands of brave men have perished on the ground where some memorable battle has been fought, as if to try the skill of commanders in conducting the instruments of destruction.

It is time to put an end to the desolation of home, to the slaughter of kindred and the ruin of friends. The restoration of Government saves our honor as political communities, reconstructs social life, gives security to the person, reputation and property. There are those who affect disdain at the reconstruction of the Union, as though it would dishonor and soil forever the character of the Southern people. To reconstruct the Union is to reestablish law, order and constitutional authority. It is to reestablish society, with the safeguards and protections which once existed.

To justify revolution there must be a cause; and to justify its continuance after it has been begun, there must be an end to be attained. The Slavery agitation was the cause, and the preservation of the institution was the end sought to be attained. If the revolution is to prove the destruction of the very end proposed, then no object is to be arrived at which will justify prolonging the struggle. Then the question naturally is, will the continuance of the struggle save the institution? Had the Southern States the power to resist the tide against them—or rather had the slave interest in the Southern States the power to do so, then the end proposed could be attained. This, then, is the point in controversy.

The Confederate States threw off the Government of the United States; and the United States are endeavoring to reestablish the authority of the old Government over the territory of these States that have thus thrown off that authority. If the United States Government has the physical power to reinstate its authority everywhere that it once existed, of course it is the intention of those who control that power, to do so; and they intend to reestablish it where they can. They have armed for that purpose, and the question again is, can the United States Government push forward its power over all the South?

Certain it is, that if the armed struggle continues, and the Federal power is pushed forward in the same ratio for eighteen months to come, that it has advanced since the war began, the whole labor system of the South will be unsystematized. The question may here naturally be asked, will the restoration of the United States Government restore the labor system of the South, and give it security? I believe it will. It will secure to the State the right to dispose of its labor system in the way and manner that shall accord with the circumstances surrounding us. We can't subsist without labor, nor can the labor system be changed all of a sudden without ruin. We can have no system of labor without government, and we can have no government so long as the war continues. And we can have no means of carrying on the war without labor. The authorities of the Confederate misrule could do nothing, and can do nothing, to regulate the finances without the basis of labor. This is what has ruined the finances of our country—the destruction of the labor; the war has destroyed the labor, and disunion brought the war. Remove the cause of the prostration, and we may yet have some prosperity. Can a patriot look calmly on and see the cause of a whole country's ruin, and make no effort to remove the cause? More fighting will not return us our laborers. We have fought gallantly. The world is satisfied with the chivalry and valor of our Southern people; but the law of physical force and the want of unanimity of action, are both against the cause of the Confederates. Can't the same physical power which has made its way from the Ohio to the Tennessee make its way farther down to the Gulf? We know that there is a wide difference between overrunning the country and subjugating it. But to destroy the labor system of the South it is only necessary that the Federal arms shall overrun the country. And what can the South do when the labor is taken away? It may be thought that the laborers cannot be taken from the country, but that thought is a delusion. The condition of the country has been growing worse every year of the war; and is the prospect of relief as good now as it was twelve months ago?"

The Troubles in Missouri.

AN EDICT FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

The St. Louis papers make a great ado over the following *billet doux*:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you of the complaint made by GEORGE KNAPP & Co., of the St. Louis *Republican*, namely: That you have sought in various ways to injure them with the public, and in order to advance the interests of some radical paper, gave currency to a report that the *Republican* had been discontinued, and then urged subscriptions to a paper (the *Democrat*) as the boldest Radical journal on earth.

The Postmaster-General directs me to say that whilst he may differ with you concerning the existing divisions among Union men, he has not, in any case, made such difference a ground of removal. But such falsehood as is charged against you will not be tolerated. Very respectfully,

ALEX. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General.

JAMES HUBBARD, Lebanon, Laclede County, Mo.

The Malden Murder.

ARREST OF THE CULPRIT GREEN.

We have already announced the arrest of EDWARD W. GREEN, Postmaster of Malden, Mass., and the fact of his confession of the crime. The Boston *Journal* thus describes the manner in which the arrest was made:

"It seems that after looking in almost every quarter and finding no tangible evidence against any party, the fact that during the tremendous excitement in Malden and vicinity, GREEN had manifested no feeling whatever in regard to the matter—never engaging in any conversation about the murder, or attending any meeting of citizens or other gatherings where the subject was discussed, or making any inquiries relative thereto, caused suspicion to be attached to him, not only by the detectives, HEATH and JONES, but by some half-dozen citizens of Malden.

Among the latter—and who were particularly active in consulting with and aiding the detectives named—were EZRA D. LANSON, GEORGE D. B. BLANCHARD, GREEN WAITT, severally Directors of the Malden Bank, and the latter one of the Selectmen; [illegible], also one of the Selectmen; JOHN H. ABBOTT, Constable of the town, and Messrs. CHARLES [illegible] and CHARLES SPRAGUE, each and all of whom have been active, day and night ever since the murder, in rendering assistance and giving advice relative to accomplishing the arrest of the guilty party.

Not the least efficient person in fastening guilt upon the right individual, it is due to him to state, was Detective CALDER, who was speedily detailed, some four weeks since, (the period when strong suspicion first attached to GREEN,) to observe that person every time he came into the city, and notice every movement made by him—see what places he visited—and in case he purchased any article, to ascertain what kind of money he expended. So well did Detective CALDER follow his instructions in this matter, that for the past three or four weeks hardly a day has passed when GREEN has visited this city, but some new link was added to the chain of circumstantial evidence that was rapidly weaving itself around the criminal.

On private investigation it was ascertained that GREEN stood well with the good people of Malden, excepting that, like many other persons of irreproachable character, he had the misfortune of being involved in debt.

GREEN USES THE STOLEN MONEY.

The investigation was followed up progressively in the manner prescribed, and a few days since it was ascertained that GREEN paid a debt of some $700, which had been due about two years, and that the money paid by him was nearly all in bills of the Malden Bank. This was unquestionable proof against him.

It was also ascertained that since the murder GREEN has paid sundry debts of $30 and under, principally in Malden bank bills.

These facts, as a matter of course, came speedily to the ears of some of the gentlemen named, and also to some personal and intimate friends of GREEN, who, with great reluctance, yielded to the one conclusion—the impression that circumstances were strongly against him—even satisfactorily demonstrative of his guilt.

ARREST OF GREEN—HIS CONDUCT.

Meantime, Mr. CONVERSE, the father of the murdered boy, had been informed of some of the suspicious circumstances, and in consultation with Mr. LANSON (who advised with Detectives HEATH and JONES) left the whole matter with him to act as he deemed most advisable. The result was that the arrest of GREEN was determined upon, and last evening—by previous arrangement—the above-named detectives went to Malden, and met the citizens before named at the residence of Mr. LANSON, where a general consultation was had.

While at Mr. LANSON's it was ascertained that GREEN was then at Jackson's livery stable, and it was determined to arrest him after he should leave the stable for his boarding house, on Pleasant-street. Accordingly, Constable ABBOTT met GREEN after he left the stable, and telling him that he would like his company at Mr. LANSON's for the purpose of having a talk, GREEN readily accompanied the officer to the house named. Up to that moment, it is believed that GREEN had not the slightest suspicion of the real object of his being invited to Mr. LANSON's.

On entering the room in which the gentlemen before named were all seated, Constable ABBOTT frankly informed GREEN that he was under arrest for the murder of FRANK E. CONVERSE.

The room was silent as the tomb when this announcement was made, and so continued for some moments, GREEN remaining as if struck dumb, yet exhibiting no marked emotion.

Without uttering a word during the process GREEN was searched, and in his pockets were found two bills, one of $5 and the other $3, both on the Malden Bank; and while the search of his pockets was being prosecuted he held in his hand a roll of some $30 in bills on the Malden Bank, which he was seen to place on a table near which he was standing.

After the search of his person was concluded, GREEN, in company with Messrs. LANSON, ABBOTT and BLANCHARD, retired into an adjoining room, where he was informed how he had been followed—how his movements had been closely watched—together with other circumstances which had tended to his arrest. Thereupon, without any unusual—in fact any perceptible emotion—HE FULLY CONFESSED HIS GUILT!"

Gen. Meade at Philadelphia.

The following is a report of the speech made by Gen. MEADE at the reception in Philadelphia, in response to Mayor HENRY's address of welcome:

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS: It is hardly necessary for me to say how much I feel overcome by the great honor conferred upon me by this reception. When I came to the city to visit my family, I did not anticipate such a demonstration as this of to-day, and through you I thank the citizens of Philadelphia. I fear, however, you attach too much importance to the services you have been kind enough to mention. With the Divine assistance, it is to the officers, and particularly to the heroic valor of the private soldiers we owe the victory at Gettysburgh. Had it not been for the spirit of determination in every private soldier when the army left Frederick, that he would wave his bones upon the field or drive back the invader, no ability of mine would have sufficed to win the battle of Gettysburgh, and, therefore, on this occasion I desire to give the private soldiers this public acknowledgment. (Cheers.) Before that battle I felt the deepest concern, as I knew what would be the result of a failure, and to my officers, corps, brigade, regimental and company commanders, and to the privates, the country is indebted for the victory which crowned our efforts.

I assure you that the army which has sometimes been called "unfortunate," is and will be acknowledged the most gallant army the world ever saw. (Cheers.) As a statistic, it may not be uninteresting to know that since March, 1861, when that army left its lines in front of Washington, not less than 100,000 men have been killed and wounded. Such a record proved the valor of the troops. The army is inspired with the spirit of devotion to its country; and when the season for active work arrives, it shall be my pleasure to again lead that army, with the knowledge that its services are appreciated at home, and I shall be inspirited by the thought that my fellow-citizens are interested in my welfare, and will appreciate whatever is done. Allow me again to thank you.

PERSONAL.

—Major-Gen. F. P. BLAIR, in a letter indorsing Col. TAYLOR, who has been speaking in different parts of the country, regarding the sufferings of East Tennesseans, writes: "After the battle of Chattanooga, I marched in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. SHERMAN, to the relief of BURNSIDE, at Knoxville. We passed through a country which had already been visited by both hostile armies, and pillaged with unrelenting cruelty by the rebels, on account of the loyalty of the people. Our troops were without rations or supplies of any kind, having been ordered to give up the pursuit of BRAGG's flying army, and march to the relief of Knoxville without an opportunity of obtaining anything of the kind, and were compelled to forage on the country. The people on our approach came out to meet us, bringing with them their scant supplies, and freely offered them to our soldiers. They cheered us with kind words, and waved the old flag, which they had cherished in secret, and implored us to hasten to succor of their kindred, who composed a part of the garrison of Knoxville."

—A Washington letter writer says: "In conversation with several Western gentlemen, a few evenings since, Mr. LINCOLN expressed his opinion of Gen. ROSECRANS, as follows: He considered him one of the bravest men in the service, but he thought his mind had not sufficient balance to comprehend rightly on the field of action between the two extremes of victory and defeat. He was too impetuous to await results patiently, and if he did not see unmistakable signs of success at an early stage of the engagement, he concluded that he was whipped, and prepared for the worst."

—List of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, Eng., for the week ending Jan. 29, 1864:

Peter Chrystal and family, San Francisco; F. [illegible], C. [illegible], Rochester, N. Y.; B. Fairfax, Williamsburgh and E. D. Williamson, Virginia; William B. [illegible], Connecticut; Cyrus W. Field, W. F. [illegible], [illegible] Slade; J. C. Barnes, New-York; A. L. [illegible], Boston; Rev. E. B. [illegible], New-Jersey; [illegible] Keith, Texas; William Stevens, Providence, R. I.

—Gen. E. W. PEIRCE, the hero of Big Bethel, "still lives," and is in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, near Knoxville. This brigade consists of the Second, Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Michigan, the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts and Forty-sixth New-York.

—Hon. F. O. J. SMITH, of Westbrook, Me., has offered to the State a farm of ninety acres in Gorham, valued at $10,000, if the same shall be accepted for the purpose of an Agricultural College.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 14, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	20 00
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after Six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On Thursday night last the westward bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was captured ten miles west of Harper's Ferry, by a band of guerrilla robbers. The usual signal to stop the train was given, when the guerrillas surrounded it, and commenced a general robbery of the passengers, male and female. Greenbacks, jewelry, and other valuables were taken, and few of the passengers escaped without losing something. The object seemed to be entirely to obtain booty, as notwithstanding several Union officers and soldiers were on board, no prisoners were taken. It is reported that the passengers lost, altogether, not less than $30,000 in money and valuables. The engine and tender were run off the track, but the train was not injured. The robbers then left, and it is surmised that they were a party of plundering desperadoes from both sides.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from Charleston, under date of the 5th, says that all recent attempts to reinforce the worn-out garrison of Sumter have failed, because our guns completely command the whole harbor, and at night our calcium lights prevent the approach of the enemy, while every ten minutes a huge shell is dropped into the ruins. The same correspondent mentions an attempt by a rebel ram, accompanied by an infernal machine to proceed down the South Channel, for the purpose of destroying two of our vessels doing guard duty there. Before they got down, the infernal machine, a long, cigar-shaped thing, sunk, carrying down eight of her crew. The rebels have not tried to raise her. Deserters tell strong tales of the desperate condition of the rebels, and of their purpose to break the blockade.

A dispatch from Lake City, Florida, dated Feb. 8th, published in Richmond on the 9th, says that "eighteen vessels, gunboats and transports, are reported by the commanding officer at Camp Finnegan as having arrived at Jacksonville. The enemy, presumed to be in large force, have landed, and were last night reported as advancing."

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a card signed by three hundred of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee upon the subject of the reorganization of the State, and reëstablishing relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best, truest policy, and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same, by meeting at Memphis on the 22d instant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a report was received from the Secretary of War, giving a list of officers in Washington who, by reason of being stationed there, draw commutation for quarters and fuel. A memorial was received from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, asking that the Government grant military aid in opening a new route to Idaho, through Central Minnesota, in order to draw out the gold now awaiting shipment. The Senate then took up the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers. An amendment was adopted, giving colored soldiers the same pay as white troops, after Jan. 1, 1864. The discussion continued, but without coming to a conclusion, the Senate adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays; for a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York; for the better protection of oysters planted in Harlem River. A communication was received from the Comptroller, announcing that the fund for State bounties to volunteers was exhausted.

In the Assembly a bill was reported legalizing Brooklyn Volunteer Bonds. The General Appropriation Bill, which was the special order, was considered in Committee of the whole, and a very spirited debate occurred on the item appropriating $200,000 for the expenses of the militia. A bill was introduced for a railroad in Desbrosses and other streets in New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington *Republican* is authorized to announce that the telegraphic reports, published under date of Cincinnati, Feb. 11th, to the effect that parties arriving at Nashville from Knoxville, on the 10th instant, report that Cumberland Gap is cut off, and that nearly all that part of East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels, is not confirmed by any information in the possession of the Government, but, on the contrary, there is good reason to believe that the report is not true. If such news had been received at Knoxville on the 9th or 10th instant, it would certainly have been communicated to the Government before this time.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Feb. 9, says: "We have authentic occasion for saying that under no circumstances will Gen. Grant be a candidate for the Presidency, or permit his name to come before a national convention for such purpose, if his positive declination of the honor will prevent it; and, so far as his opinions are known, he is in favor of the nomination and reëlection of Mr. Lincoln."

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Memphis, Feb. [illegible], states that on the 6th inst. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, through his agent, paid his United States tax on property in that city, amounting to over five hundred dollars. This clearly indicates that, even if he has faith in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, he has no hope that Tennessee will constitute a portion thereof.

Geo. W. Curtis lectured to an immense audience in Philadelphia, on Friday evening. The *Bulletin* says that part of his lecture which drew forth the most spontaneous, universal and repeated applause, was his defence of the policy of President Lincoln.

Peter F. Burke, one of the July rioters, has been arrested at Washington by a detective, upon a requisition from the Governor of this State, and put in the Central Guard-house for safe keeping.

The Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. Voris, arrived here on Friday night, on board the steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal. This regiment has reënlisted, and returns home on furlough. It numbers three hundred and sixty-six men.

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee obtains at the present time, including reënlisted veterans, an average of 200 men each day—more than a regiment of soldiers in a week, if the men were put into the ranks together.

The receipts for internal revenue of the Sixth District of Massachusetts for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1864, were $698,391 83, an average of $93,470 45 per month.

Maj. Hunt, in whose behalf Senator Hale interested himself, and who has been on trial by a court-martial at Fortress Monroe for some time, has been honorably acquitted.

Rev. Dr. Parsons Cooke, formerly editor of the *Puritan Recorder*, died at his residence in Lynn, Mass., on Feb. 12, aged 64 years.

A twenty-inch gun, which will throw a solid shot weighing half a ton, has been successfully cast at Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh. It weighs 85 tons.

The Nashville *Union* learns that Gen. W. G. Harding, President of the famous Military Board of the rebel Governor of Tennessee, Isham G. Harris, has taken the oath of amnesty.

Flour and Wheat were dull and heavy on Saturday. An active inquiry prevailed for Corn at advanced prices, as also for Hay, Oats, Hops, and the principal kinds of Provisions at buoyant rates. Fish, Fruit, Groceries, Spices, Wool, Tallow, Tobacco, and Whisky were in fair request. The freight market was inactive, with 479 vessels of *all classes in port.*

The Omens of Ruin.

Among the many despairing proceedings of the Congress at Richmond, which betoken the approaching dissolution of the rebel Government and the so-called Confederacy—the gigantic impressment, (driving every able-bodied man into the army,) the forcible seizure of the crops, the summary repudiation of a debt of hundreds of millions, the public confession that they cannot feed an army of two hundred thousand men—the most striking to our mind is the bill passed on Feb. 1, entitled "an act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities." By this act the Secretary of War is empowered to impress all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, and to employ or impress all male negro slaves, to a number not exceeding 20,000, for any military service he may select. The wages and rations for both are to be the same with those of white soldiers; in the latter class, the wages are to be paid to the masters. In case of the death, or capture, or escape of the slave, the masters are to be compensated.

There seems to have been an animated discussion over the bill—honorable members objecting to the equality of payment of the negroes, precisely as they do here, on the ground of its equalizing the negro and white. But the practical sense of the Southern Congress showed them that if they would have good black soldiers or teamsters, they must treat them, at least in appearance, equally well with the white.

A proposition to exempt the free negro farmer was summarily put down, as, in fact, placing the black farmer above the white. There seems to have been a good deal of nervousness among members as to the part the free negroes would play in the Southern military service. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, described them as "inimical to our cause," and being usually able to read, write and draw, he thought they might convey to the enemy very important information about their own fortifications. So with the teamsters—he feared their clogging the march of a whole army "by devices."

Mr. Elliott, of Kentucky, naively replied: "*Does the gentleman suppose free negroes more inimical to our cause than slaves?*" Mr. Smith "had never heard that free negroes had done anything good to our cause." Mr. Chambliss, of Virginia, was "quite as willing to trust free negroes as slaves in our army."

The bill passed, of course, for the rebel Congress is now controlled by the votes of members from the States occupied by Union armies, who have nothing to lose, and will follow to the last the slightest beck of the desperate and able men at the head of affairs.

Nothing but the utmost desperation could induce even the leaders to adopt this measure. It is, in fact, a bill to emancipate and arm 20,000 slaves, and to organize and arm all the male free mulattoes and free negroes of the South. The latter class—as has been shown in New-Orleans—are a most dangerous one to the rebel Government. They sometimes own property. They hate the class of white masters. They have a large mingling of white blood among them, and are therefore quick, intelligent and revengeful. Their sympathies are now and must always be with the North.

With a proper infusion of them into the rebel army, we should need no scouting and spy-system. Everything that was of value in regard to the enemy's movements and plans would be speedily unfolded to us. Many a rebel wagon train, as the member from Alabama suggested, would be clogged and mired if these men were the teamsters. Then as to the slaves, the act means the confiscation at once of some forty millions of property, belonging exclusively to the ruling class. For no planter in his senses will suppose that he could ever use as a slave on a plantation again a man who had defended him in many a battle with musket and bayonet. And even if he be only a teamster, the life in the camps is not the one to prepare a man for being a slave. Furthermore, the chances of war, and the possibilities of escape, would inevitably carry off the greater proportion of this movable property.

To us at the North, no proposition of the rebel Congress could be more gratifying. To know that twenty thousand of the firmest friends of the Union are organized in the Southern army; that the dangerous lesson has been given to the slaves that they must be armed for the masters' sake; that a score of thousands of indispensable laborers are withdrawn from Southern production, and as many free men made, is something which would encourage us if our fortunes were at a much lower ebb.

We do not, however, expect any immediate practical results from this bill. Military organization can for a considerable time prevent our deriving much benefit even from the arming of 20,000 slaves by their rebel masters. But we consider this as only the beginning of a new policy among the rebels. It is valuable to us, as an indication of the desperation which precedes utter and remediless ruin.

Prosperity of the Country and its Inventive Talent.

Mr. T. Milner Gibson, in his recent speech on American affairs, expressed himself as much surprised at one fact which he stated to his audiences, viz., that though this country was engaged in a gigantic war, which taxed all its resources, and though we had put into the field an army of a million men, who were of course so many withdrawn from peaceful avocations, and in the main from agricultural pursuits, yet the production of wheat in the country actually increased from 169,000,000 bushels in 1862 to over 191,000,000 bushels in 1863. The statement was felt to be so damaging by the secession sympathizers in England, that their Ajax, Mr. Spence, took it up at the meeting of the Society for the Establishment of Southern Independence. He admitted the *fact* as stated, but claimed that other products had diminished, and that this *fact alone gave an erroneous impression.*

But there can be no doubt of the main fact that the prosperity and resources of this country have shown no such diminution or languishing as the rebels and their friends desired. Hence their uneasiness. They had hoped and believed that such war as we have carried on would have, in far less than three years, ruined the mercantile interests, broken the bankers, and beggared the whole people; that manufactures would have ceased, and commerce been destroyed, and agriculture been reduced to nothing; and that the shadow of want would have been long ere this gradually darkening over every man's door. And the fact that even in one item the production of the country should have increased, was too remarkable and too dangerous a fact for their cause to be allowed to pass without an effort to break its force.

Mr. Gibson undertook to account for this remarkable fact in part by the increase of immigration, and no doubt correctly. The stout hands which have come into our land from across the seas have helped to fill up the gaps which the war has made among our laboring classes. Something no doubt too is due to the zeal of our people. Our farmers have been willing to labor harder, to sow and reap more land, because by so doing they could help the country's cause. Another reason for it has been the increased use of machinery. The necessity for laborers has driven our farmers more and more to save labor; and the reaping, threshing and mowing machines have been in more general demand, and have done more work than ever before.

We can hardly estimate our indebtedness to these labor-saving servants. How could the grain on the broad plains of the Western States by possibility have been gathered in without them, when so many stout arms, that in former times wielded the cradle and the flail, now wield the bayonet or the sabre? Nor has this assistance been felt in the department of agriculture alone. What should we have done for arms, but for the inventions of previous years, which have enabled our manufactories to turn them out by the thousand where ancient processes would only have given them to us by the hundred? How could we have clothed the mighty host, which sprung to arms at the country's call, but for the sewing machine, whose rapid fingers speed unwearied by day and night along countless seams? Thus in all departments, in arming, in clothing, in feeding our soldiers, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to the inventor's brain. These mighty inventions which we have looked upon hitherto as means only of increasing the comforts and luxuries of life among us, have proved to be reservoirs of power which God had prepared for the nation in its struggle for its life.

But mighty as have been the results produced by the inventor's skill, the future will show "greater things than these." The inventive talent of the nation is now mainly turned toward the arts of war, and is winning great success in that direction. There have been more ideas evolved among our Northern people which will have a permanent influence upon the modes of warfare in future than the Crimean war brought out in England, Russia and France combined. But when the war is done and the people return again to the arts of peace, we look for an advance in the mechanic arts, as well as in the productiveness of the country, compared with which the past will be as nothing. The gaps which war has made in our numbers will speedily be filled up. The vast regions of the South and the Southwest, then thrown open for the first time to free labor, will call for and absorb all the laborers which we and Europe combined can furnish. In them our soldiers, who may find themselves somewhat unsettled by camp life and unfitted for our older and quieter life of the North, will find ample scope for all their energies, and the nation, homogeneous at last, will set out upon a course of prosperity which will enable us not only to bear the debt of the war, as Mr. Gibson said he believed we should be able to do from our "growing population and vast means," but to wipe it out altogether, and that speedily.

Staff Officers and their Duties.—The duties and responsibilities of staff officers present a question of marked interest; and we subjoin the following note which comes to hand touching one point of the question:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In *Gurowski's Diary*, the author, with more prejudice than judgment, endeavors to prove that our defeats can be traced to the want of a proper staff and Chief of Staff. This, if true, would doubtless be an excellent means of shifting the responsibility of defeats from the shoulders of Generals and transfer it to their subordinates. But every soldier, and every one conversant with military affairs, knows that staff officers have no command, and only transmit the orders of their superiors. The position of a staff officer is one of honor and of danger, but is not in the line of promotion; and yet, in case the General is killed, does the command devolve on the Chief of Staff, as the author of the *Diary* suggests. To read this book, one would imagine that Napoleon and other commanders deserved no credit for their victories, but that the Chief of Staff was the responsible man—the brains and nerves of the army, and, in fact, the person to whom alone should victory or defeat be credited. SOLDIER.

Without entering into the merits of the views which the writer makes the subject of his criticism, we do not think the point he himself makes is well taken. Staff officers do not *merely* "transmit the orders of their superiors." They very frequently *write* orders, under the general direction of the Commander, and they still more frequently convey *information* on which orders are formed. It is easy to see that blunders in either of these functions may entail disasters on the army; and of this the battle of Chickamauga furnishes, perhaps, the most remarkable example on record. A staff officer reported to Gen. Rosecrans that one of the divisions of the right wing, (Wood's,) which was merely thrown back a little *en echelon* was out of line. Under the impression produced by this false information of a stupid blunderhead of an Aid, General Rosecrans directed an order to be written which would remedy the defect; but by the fatal ignorance of the staff officer who wrote the order, it was so worded as to *make* the very gap in the line which Gen. Rosecrans, under the false impression that such a gap already existed, was laboring to fill up. The rebels promptly leaped through the opening made by the withdrawal of Wood's division, and the whole wing was broken and routed right and left. Nothing more is needed to prove the importance of sound judgment, coolness and military intelligence in staff officers. The writer criticised by "Soldier" may exaggerate the duties and responsibilities of the staff, but the critic himself errs equally on the other side in unduly depreciating them.

Centralization in France.

The French Opposition have a truly Herculean task before them. Not only have they to win back liberty for the press, and to establish the right of the people to freedom of election, not only have they to restore independence to the tribunals, and to substitute responsible for arbitrary government, but, if they would not leave their work incomplete, they must destroy, root and branch, that all-pervading system of centralization which is everywhere paralyzing the energies of their nation and unfitting it for the appreciation and enjoyment of political blessings. Centralization is that all-absorbing power of the State, which, under pretence of excessive concern for the welfare of the individual, strips him of all municipal responsibility, and reduces him to the condition of an automaton, who lives and moves and has his being merely as the sovereign authority directs.

It is hardly possible for a stay-at-home American to conceive the extent to which this emasculating and demoralizing system is carried in France. When Louis XIV. exclaimed, "*L'etat, c'est moi,*" the French Provincial Parliaments were in existence; and, though the monarchy was a despotism, the people possessed some few corporate privileges. But now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and under the democratic imperialism of the Buonapartes, how stands the matter? Why that there is not a departmental or municipal prefect in France who is not a nominee of the Executive; that there is not a mayor in the empire, from the forty mayors of the metropolis to the humblest mayor of the obscurest commune, who is not a nominee of the Executive; that there is not a village pedagogue from the English Channel to the Pyrenees who is not a nominee of the executive. But the Imperial Government is not content with the appointment of local magistrates and elementary schoolmasters. It also undertakes to provide the proprietors of newspapers with editors, collegiate institutions with professors, charitable and scientific bodies with presidents—nay, it even denies to the Free Masons the choice of their Grand Master, and to the Society of Arts the selection of those students who are sent to Rome at the public cost to perfect themselves in painting, sculpture and architecture. So universally prevalent, in fact, is the French centralization system, that if the party of progress in the Legislature cannot succeed in effecting some modification of it, the individual in France will soon be reduced to a state of utter helplessness and imbecility, in which freedom of the press, freedom of election, and all other kinds of freedom will be of little use to him. While, however, there are men among her representatives who are fully sensible of the pernicious operation of this system on the national mind, and sufficiently daring to denounce it, the future of France need not be despaired of. One of the most outspoken and fearless of these, M. Pelletan, who, it will be recollected, was elected for the Ninth District of the Seine, despite the opposition of the forty Parisian mayors, ventured during the debate on the Address, to call the attention of the Chamber to the evils of centralization, and to propose a change in the system. He recommended that the nomination of the presidents of departmental councils should be restored to said councils, and that urban and communal mayors should be henceforward chosen by the respective municipalities. Mr. Pelletan's recommendation was not of course adopted by the chamber, but there were, nevertheless, over *sixty* of its members who had the manliness to vote for it; and when we recollect that more than one-half of these must have been habitual government supporters, we don't think the honorable gentleman has much reason to despond because his first effort proved a failure. Even if the majority had sustained him, they could not have insured him victory. In the present circumstances of France it is not within the province of the Corps Legislatif to constrain the Emperor to curtail his prerogatives. The most they could have ventured on would have been to submit the suggestion to their Sovereign, with the conviction that it would be hardly honored with a moment's consideration. The consequences of M. Pelletan's defeat are not then likely to be of a very serious nature. He must, in fact, calculate on experiencing many such ere his exertions are crowned with triumph. But let him persevere, let him keep the question continually before the Chamber, let him persist in exposing the abuses of the system, and by-and-by the attention of the masses will be turned to it, their interest therein will be aroused, they will descend into the arena to battle for their municipal rights, and a voice from the ballot-box will reach the Tuileries which even a Bonaparte will not be so reckless as to disregard.

The Prussian Imbroglio.

The Prussian imbroglio, though not likely to be attended with such tragic consequences as that about the Duchies, is yet little less complicated, and difficult of solution. Since William and Von Bismark deserted from the ranks of the Confederation, the breach between them and the Lower Chamber has been widening. The deputies have passed a series of resolutions denouncing the conduct of the Government, as traitorous to Germany—have *refused to sanction the loan demanded by it* to meet the expenses of the war—and have proclaimed that they will resist the Austro-Prussian "execution" by every means in their power. The latter avowal, however, on the part of the Chamber, was hardly necessary, for its rejection of the Minister's scheme was ample evidence of its determination to embarrass him as far as possible. But the Premier has resolved not to be incommoded by the action of the House, if he can at all avoid it. He declared to the committee that, should the deputies refuse the loan, he would get the money wherever he could, and if he can only find capitalists who will run the risk of advancing the cash to the Government, he is the very man that will not scruple to take it. Meanwhile, the ministerialists, in order to retaliate on their adversaries, have commenced a regular series of attacks on the Constitution, and the privileges of the members.

Baron von der Heydt, has introduced a bill to suppress article Eighty, of the Constitution, which guarantees to the deputies their traveling expenses, and salaries, and to so modify article Seventy-eight, as to render it unlawful for any deputy holding office under the Crown to enter the Chamber without having obtained leave of absence from the chief of the department. The preamble to this bill alleges that its object is to promote order and subordination in the Executive bureaux, and to render the representatives of the people more independent; but who can doubt that its real object is to decimate the ranks of the Opposition, by excluding poor men and liberal functionaries from the Assembly?

The von der Heydt *projet*, however, merely aims a blow at an obnoxious party and individual foes, but that of the Finance Minister, Bodelschwingh, takes a higher flight, and strikes at that privilege of the Chamber which gives it power and vitality, and without which it would be only an incumbrance and incubus to the State. Article 99 of the Constitution provides for the annual establishment of the Budget, and declares that it must be fixed every year by law. Now, the Prussian Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to get rid of this inconvenient clause, and to substitute therefor one which would leave the last legally established Budget *in force* as often and as long as the King and the two branches of the Diet could not come to an agreement about the national revenue and expenditure. In a word, this model financier would fain obviate the difficulty pending between his Sovereign and the deputies, by constitutionalizing the past and prospective illegalities of the Government, and reducing the Lower Chamber to a condition of perfect helplessness in the presence of the King. Of course, the Executive has failed to carry either of these iniquitous measures through the House, and are therefore in very bad temper—so much so in fact that they stoop to the practice of the most contemptible devices in order to indulge their anti-democratic spleen. Here is a specimen of the lengths to which they go for this unworthy purpose. Some time past the Chamber appointed a commission to inquire into certain irregularities which occurred at the last elections. Hardly, however, had the commission entered on its labors, when a circular appeared from the Prussian Postmaster-General, instructing his subordinates to pay *no attention* to the interrogatories that might be addressed to them by said commission, but to forward all their communications to headquarters. This *ukase* was, of course, issued by command of the Cabinet, yet it would be rather difficult to find the clause in the Prussian Constitution which authorizes the Executive to obstruct the popular branch of the Diet in the discharge of its duties. But *n'importe.* Thwarting the investigation of the Chamber into electioneering frauds is doubtless just as legitimate as raising loans and taxes without its concurrence.

From the repeated assaults of Ministers, indeed, on the Constitution, and from their studied disregard of the privileges of the Lower Chamber, it is evident that the King has made up his mind to resort once more to his old *coup*, and to govern as hitherto, on the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle—nay, it is almost certain that the blow has been already struck, and the Diet dispersed.

This annual farce of summoning a parliament in order that he may have the pleasure of a regular set-to with it, and the honor of flooring it periodically, has become, in truth, a favorite pastime of William's, and threatens to be interminable if the Prussian people don't manifest a little of that enthusiasm and bellicosity in behalf of their own liberties which they so freely lavish on the Teutons of Schleswig-Holstein—if they don't proclaim in thunder-tones to the tyrant that if he would continue to reign over Prussia, he must respect the provisions of the constitution, the privileges of the Chambers and the rights of the nation.

—Gen. Meagher addressed the Montgomery Association, in Boston, on Feb. 9, upon the career of Gen. Corcoran.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Destruction of the Blockade-Runner Presto—Failure of Attempts to Reinforce the Garrison of Sumter—Mortality in the Fort—Sinking of a Rebel Infernal Machine—Escape of Deserters, and their Story.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from the fleet off Charleston, describes the destruction of the blockade-runner as follows:

Off Charleston, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

"Very early this morning some daring Englishmen made a bold attempt, just before daybreak and during a fog, to run the blockade. He succeeded in getting in as far as the mouth of the harbor, where he was run ashore by trying to avoid the shells from our batteries, which were flying in every direction. The fog soon cleared up, and there was the blockade-runner hard and fast on the beach. She was a splendid looking side-wheel steamer, with two smoke stacks and rakish masts. Forts Wagner and Gregg, aided by two monitors, at once commenced to shell her, and by noon she was a complete wreck. A two hundred-pounder Parrott from Fort Wagner cut her nearly in two. Besides the shelling of the steamer, the city of Charleston, James Island, and Forts Johnson and Moultrie have received a tremendous cannonading."

The same correspondent, under date of Feb. 5, says:

"The rebels have tried several times lately to reinforce the almost worn-out garrison in the ruins of Fort Sumter, but have failed. It cannot be done by daylight as our guns have full range of the harbor all round. All night our calcium lights are kept lighted and bear not only upon Fort Sumter, but upon all the harbor and the city, so that it is impossible for a boat or a steamer to go near the ruins. In addition to this the small remnant of a garrison in the ruins are treated every ten or fifteen minutes to a heavy powerful Parrott shell from sunset till daylight. Most of the men in Sumter are negro slaves, and we know that some twenty or thirty of them are killed daily.

The night before last, it being somewhat hazy, one of the rebel rams in company with a torpedo-boat, a cigar-shaped, infernal machine, left Mount Pleasant and proceeded down the creek in the rear of Sullivan's Island, for the purpose of going out to make an attempt to destroy the gunboats *Housatonic* and *Nipsic*, which were doing guard duty that night in the south channel near Beach Inlet. When the ram and infernal machine had got ready to make a dash out of the inlet, it was found that the machine was in a sinking condition. She was then turned back into the inlet where she now lies sunk. She went down carrying with her eight of her crew. This mishap put an end to the attempt to destroy our vessels. This is the third infernal machine the rebels have lost.

A few days ago a squad of ten rebel soldiers, including a sergeant, escaped to our lines. They say that "starvation" stares them in the face in Charleston; that all civil laws are at an end in the place, and that military rules have full sway over the civil authorities; that they are becoming "desperate," and that every means in their power will be resorted to to force the blockade here. They must have assistance or starve. They report that the city is badly damaged from the effect of Gillmore's constant bombardment, which is still going on.

February 6.—Yesterday and to-day the bombardment has been kept up. It is calculated that at least a shell is sent into the city about every ten minutes when our fire is directed against the same.

The rebels have not yet attempted to raise the infernal machine sunk in Beach Inlet.

The weather has been very rough for the last forty-eight hours.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Owen's Official Report of the Recent Passage of the River.

Headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Feb. 8, 1864.

I have the honor to report that on Saturday, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock, I marched my command in the direction of Morton's Ford, in accordance with orders received about three hours previous to that time. I arrived at the headquarters of the cavalry reserve within half of a mile of the Ford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and halted. At 10:30 I received orders to cross the river, which I succeeded in doing, and pushed the enemy back about half a mile, and then under orders not to press the enemy too hard, but to skirmish with him if he appeared so disposed, I halted my advance and made my disposition to hold the favorable ground which I had taken. In a short time the enemy began to concentrate troops in my immediate front, and to advance a stronger line of skirmishers. I communicated this fact to Corps Headquarters, through the signal officer, and asked for reinforcements; at 2:30 P. M., Cols. Carroll and Powers reported to me by order of Gen. Hays, and I massed their brigades (First and Second of the Third Division,) under cover from the enemy's fire, and in a position whence they could be readily deployed to the right or left, as circumstances might require. The enemy kept up a vigorous fire of small arms during the day, and, at intervals, a heavy artillery fire from a battery in position on his left. Fresh troops were arriving continuously, and in great haste. At 5:30 P. M. the enemy opened with a heavy fire from his batteries, and shortly afterward advanced and attacked vigorously our right and right centre; but it was futile, as, under the personal supervision of the General commanding the division, the enemy was met and repulsed at all points.

At 7:30 P. M. I was ordered to hold myself ready to recross the river, which I did at 11:30. All the troops behaved well. I am satisfied with the Third Brigade. It will do its duty, and never disgrace the Second Corps.

The passage of the river under the enemy's fire, I consider as worthy of special notice, and I specially mention the good conduct and gallant bearing of my Adjutant-General, Capt. Robt. S. Seabury, who was the first to cross the river at the head of the 300 picked skirmishers, and to drive the enemy back from the rifle pits, capturing twenty-seven men and two officers.

My loss was two officers wounded, and three men killed and thirty-three wounded; which is remarkably light under the circumstances, and I believe that the enemy suffered much more severely.

The Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, the One Hundred and Eleventh New-York Volunteers, Col. Lusk, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. Crandell, and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, Col. Bull, were handled by their Commanders with skill and judgment, and behaved splendidly. I am indebted to Capt. Joseph Hyde and Lieut. P. C. Rogers, of my staff, for their prompt and intelligent conveyance of my orders to different portions of the line.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob'd't serv't,

JOSHUA T. OWEN, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Lieut. John S. Sullivan, A. A. A. G.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

Fifty Rebels Killed and Sixty-three Taken Prisoners.

From the Nashville Union, Feb. 10.

Some eight or ten days ago a part of the command of Gen. Paine, (cavalry,) left Gallatin on a scouting expedition through counties bordering on Kentucky. About the same time Col. W. B. Stokes' regiment of cavalry left this place to coöperate with them, and, going by way of Alexandria, visited White, Putnam, and Overton counties. The Gallatin expedition would start the game and drive it down upon their comrades from Nashville. Paine's men succeeded in killing thirty-three, and capturing sixty-three rebel guerrillas. Amongst the prisoners was Col. Thos. B. Murray, of Warren County, a politician of some note, who was on the Breckinridge electoral ticket. He was conveyed with other prisoners to Gallatin. Col. Stokes' Cavalry killed seventeen rebels; but took no prisoners. Amongst the killed was Capt. James Davis, well known in this city, a steamboat man, who had commanded different packets on the Cumberland River. He had on his person a brace of revolvers, $2,000 in Confederate money, and a copy of an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, which he had taken, certified by Stanley Matthews, formerly Provost-Marshal of this post. He might have been taken alive had he halted when so commanded. But to the command he replied: "You had better find out who you tell to halt," and attempted to draw a pistol. A command to fire followed, and he fell pierced by seven balls. The daring villain Champ Ferguson was closely pressed by some of Stokes' men, but he made his escape.

It is mentioned as a singular fact that none of the prisoners or killed were armed with guns. All had revolvers, some of them as many as three. Thus armed they could pass through the country and be citizens or guerrillas as they might choose.

The Federal scouts lost not a man during the expedition.

The splendid regiment of Col. Stokes is now at Alexandria. It numbers between 1,200 and 1,300 men.

Violation of the Revenue Laws.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Twenty cases of cigars, libeled in the United States District Court for violating the revenue laws, were sold at auction to-day. "El Dorado" brands ranged from $82 50 to $123 per thousand. Other choice lots brought from $60 to $105. The average amount per thousand for the whole lot is about [illegible].

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 190 passengers and $660,000 in treasure for England, and $608,000 for New-York.

Colorado Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Within the past three or four months the attention of New-York and Boston capitalists has been directed to the gold mines of Colorado Territory, and large investments of money and machinery have been made for the purpose of developing the vast mineral resources of that region. So little is known of the wealth of the mountain ranges of Colorado, and the manifold advantages of that region, that I have thought a brief article on the subject might not be out of place in the columns of the TIMES.

It is only five years since public attention was attracted to what is known as Colorado Territory. For nearly two years after the discovery of gold in the valleys east of the mountains, the miners met with indifferent success, and a general feeling of disappointment prevailed. But the persevering efforts of "prospecting" parties at length revealed the existence of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins in the mountains, and a fresh impulse was given to mining enterprises. Stamp-mills and other mining machinery were brought rapidly into use; and from a yearly yield of only $[illegible] in gold in 1860, the product has steadily increased to a yield of $15,000,000 in 1863. All this, too, in the face of serious troubles and annoyances growing out of the inexperience of the pioneers, who were only *apprentices* in the business of gold-mining, and who could not for a long time discover a sure and economical process for saving the gold known to exist in the ores.

But at length science and experiment have overcome this difficulty, and the recent reports from Colorado give warrant to the belief that the yield of 1864 will not be less than $20,000,000. *In the opinion of* Prof. KENT, of the New-York Assay Office, "Colorado will in five years rival California."

The climate of Colorado is mild and salubrious, and the record of mortality since its settlement presents a most favorable exhibit of its healthfulness. In an agricultural point of view our Territory possesses many advantages not common to mineral regions. The great plains and parks are covered with a thrifty natural growth of grass, and all the valleys and bottom-lands are susceptible of a high and profitable state of cultivation. Already numerous farms and ranches are scattered through the Territory, and this branch of industry has been prosecuted with most remarkable results. The pastoral resources of Colorado are second to no other country in the world.

The progress already made in the settlement of Colorado, is indeed marvelous. The city of Denver, situated on the Platte River, near the base of the mountains, contains to-day some seven thousand souls, and boasts of several fine churches, two theatres, and a university. Substantial brick blocks line the principal street, and there is an air of prosperity and enterprise apparent there which would do credit to any twenty-years old city of the Western States. Other towns and settlements of the Territory are making rapid strides in size and population, and although this region is nearly seven hundred miles west of the Missouri River, it presents to-day all the characteristics and phases of the flourishing portions of the Western States. But the undeveloped and unsettled portions of Colorado offer great inducements for new settlers, and labor is at present much needed in the mining regions. Wages in the mines are from $3 to $5 per day. Everything necessary for the comfortable subsistence of a large population can easily be obtained. There is room and demand for one hundred thousand more people than are now in the Territory, and opportunities for rapid and sure accumulation of wealth are open there, which exist in no other mining country in the world.

An office has been opened in this City, at No. 5 Bowling-green, for the purpose of promoting an increased emigration to Colorado. Publications will soon be issued setting forth the numerous advantages of this region, and giving full information to intending emigrants. Will not the TIMES aid in this work by giving this article a place in its columns?

Respectfully, &c. EDWARD BLISS.

Lotteries at Fairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late issue of your excellent paper there appeared several letters sharply reproving the holding of lotteries at charitable fairs, and making fierce onslaught, in anticipation, on the raffles contemplated in the great coming effort.

At our last great fair, "The Ladies' Union Bazaar," I had the honor of acting as one of the supplementary managers. One evening a gentleman addressed a lady friend, who was standing at the table I served, as follows:

"Really, Madam, these raffles are a great comfort."

"In what way?" she inquired.

"Why, they have saved me from a world of annoyance; I came here this evening to spend the sum of $20, which mite I considered as my just proportion to this noble charity, according to my means. I did not want a single thing. To my surprise and pleasure, I found at least twenty charming ladies of my acquaintance, selling at twenty different tables, and received a friendly beckoning from all directions. I glanced around, and felt my face sensibly elongating. Good gracious! I inwardly ejaculated; there don't seem to be a single article on these splendidly furnished tables worth less than $10 or $20. What the mischief shall I do? My hopes of spending a pleasant evening, as well as my money, flew to the moon; and in a frightful ill-humor, I approached the table nearest, determined to take the first thing that came to hand, pay for it, and leave the place, resigning myself, with what philosophy I might, to being ignominiously 'cut' by my other nineteen acquaintances.

But a voice of ravishing melody darted like a sunbeam through this dismal gloom, and poured balm into my stricken heart, uttering these magical words: 'Take a chance, Mr. BIRDVAHANT; only a dollar.'

"'To the rescue!' I cried, joyfully, pulling out my money; and, after a few moments' brilliant chat—for my delight made me incredibly witty—I visited all my lovely acquaintances in turn, and 'took a chance.'

What the half of these chances were for, I have not the slightest idea. I only know that I have given the money I intended, and kept my friends; and you will find mine to be the experience of thousands of others.

I had listened to this rigmarole with amused attention. Hitherto I had been savagely "down" on raffling, though wickedly selling tickets if any one wished to buy; but this was "putting things" in such a new and most plausible light, that I own myself halting between two opinions.

The clergymen who have written against the practice, are very much in the right and a very little in the wrong. For instance: I will admit that children, who in this connection are also fools, should never be permitted to gamble, if you call it so; but grown folks, who are supposed to have discretion and sense, and who, also, in this connection, we will assume not to be fools, need not rush desperately off with a dice-box in one hand and a suicidal dagger in the other, to lose money and life at the faro-table because they have won a big doll or a plum cake at a fair—need they?

I am perfectly and unpleasantly aware that some people come to fairs determined to have the worth of their money. The "mean critters" ignore the fact that this is not the *point*, but to give what they can afford to the charity, without thinking or caring of personal return, is the point.

Since the "Union Bazaar Fair," I have spent all my fair money in chances. I never won anything but once, and I assure you I was heartily sorry for it—it seemed like taking back my charity.

I do not presume to predict, but if raffling is to be excluded on the coming occasion, Mr. BIRDVAHANT, and thousands like him, will find business out of town during the holding of the Metropolitan Fair.

EX-MANAGER.

Gen. Butler at New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

In the issue of the *World* of the 12th inst. I noticed an article styled "Our Prisoners and Gen. Butler." In the article the writer alludes to the infamous rebel taunt of the "Tyrant of New-Orleans," as applied to Gen. BUTLER, and assumes the responsibility of the charge that the General made himself infamous in the sight of Christendom, in order that he might torment and insult unarmed women who had wounded his self-love. I am happy to say that the good sense and true patriotism of the American public render any apology for the course of Gen. BUTLER in the instance alluded to unnecessary, if not superfluous; and it would be a cause of astonishment to me to learn that any other than a rank Secessionist or a Northern sympathizer with the rebellion, would allow himself to reiterate charges now so well known to have originated in rebel prejudices and hatred. But as the writer of the article has allowed himself the liberty of reproducing the slanders of a period long past, I would like to inquire whether he writes from personal knowledge or from mere rumor, or malicious reports, that he has formed his opinion. All officers and soldiers, and Union men and women present during Gen. BUTLER's reign in New-Orleans, ignore all tyranny in his administration of affairs in that city, and uphold him in everything he did, though it was the oft-repeated wish that he had ruled with a stronger arm. It is true the General sent two women to Ship Island. In this he was right, and had he sent more, all lovers of good order would have been better pleased? Is this the "torment" to which the writer alludes. If so, and he is himself a husband, father, son or brother, he may see in it the torment justly due to the already condemned criminals. I suppose the writer of the article, in speaking of Gen. BUTLER as insulting unarmed women, refers to his order to the men under his command to treat such characters as "women of the town." Can a "lady" offer an insult to a person? Can any female do so without affixing to herself the character of infamy? Having been present in New-Orleans at the period mentioned, and being in a position to know the facts in the case, I can affirm that no woman, no matter how bitter her secession feelings might have been, if she behaved herself as a lady, would never have received an insult from any one who was in any way connected or accountable to the United States Government. Some people did not like this order. The General knew his meaning, and no right-minded man's brains were so muddled as to be unable to understand it as it was meant. All acted accordingly, and did not ask our *friends* at home or abroad whether they liked it or not. What does the writer mean by unarmed women? Does he mean they were without dirk or pistol in their own hands, or that they were without husbands to protect them? I can assure him, both of the women sent to Ship Island had husbands *or fathers, and if they had thought this ill treatment, they knew their remedy was in a respect*ful representation of the facts to President LINCOLN. This they did not do, because they knew well that their wives or daughters had shamefully done wrong. What would the writer of the article think of a woman who could stand upon her balcony or door stoop and wave her handkerchief, hurrah and spit upon the funeral cortege of a Union officer or soldier as it passes? But now, in regard to our prisoners. The Government has honored itself and sustained its own dignity in giving Gen. BUTLER another command. He is the right man in the right place, and I sincerely hope the Government and the General will stand firm in the steps they have taken and make the rebels recognize Gen. BUTLER as an officer before a prisoner should be exchanged. Were I a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, I for one would submit to the harsh treatment and short rations of Castle Thunder and Libby Prison, and die there rather than see my Government or Gen. BUTLER budge one inch from the step they have taken. I greatly mistake if this is not the universal sentiment of our officers and soldiers who are prisoners.

I remain, very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

F. M. B. K., late Capt. 1st La. Vols.

How to Raise the Quota.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great success which many of the interior counties of our State have met in "raising the quota" under the call for 300,000 men, would seem to indicate that they have a method in promoting enlistments which we do not possess. Their success cannot certainly result from a superfluity of material, for never was the cry for laborers more earnest, nor do they offer more tempting pecuniary inducements than are offered in this City, nor is the average of patriotism higher. What, then, is the secret of their success? The answer may be found, I think, in their manner of conducting the business of recruiting.

A few weeks ago I was in Rochester. The local papers were then congratulating the good people of the city that only about 200 more men were needed to complete the quota. In a very short time thereafter I learned that the work was done. And this was the way they did it:

At prominent points in the busiest part of the City the recruiting agents pitched their tents. Placards were displayed, giving full information in regard to the handsome bounties offered. Then bands of music were engaged, whose inspiring strains should complete the work begun by the alluring pecuniary inducements. This was good, so far. Money and music are strong attractions, the one to draw a crowd and the other to get recruits from it. But this was not all. Not content with bringing the crowd to the tents, the bands were paraded through the streets, with a small following of enlisted men, attracting attention wherever they went, and occasionally pausing for a patriotic speech and the reception of recruits from the quickly gathered throngs. In this work the most prominent and most successful agent was the personage so long known as the "Razorstrop Man." He had been to the war himself as a private in one of the Rochester regiments—the One Hundred and Fortieth, I think—had been wounded at Gettysburgh, and been discharged as no longer able to do duty. But he certainly did not lack ability as a recruiting agent. With that peculiar oratory which has proved so valuable an aid in the sale of his "strop," he called upon the patriotic to fall into line for the defence of the Government and to save the City from a draft. The result of all this effort, as I have said, was the filling of the quota, nearly two months before the draft is to be made.

This method has the additional—and to the recruit, most desirable—advantage of doing away with the dishonest middle-men who pocket so large a share of the bounty money. The machinery of "mammoth meetings," so unsuccessfully tried here, is not worth a "row of pins" in comparison with a band of music, discoursing soul-stirring airs, a short, good-humored, patriotic speech, and a squad of handsomely uniformed recruits. The first enthusiasm of the war is over. Few men go voluntarily to the recruiting officer to enlist. But by adopting the method so successfully pursued at Rochester, a great many would enlist whom all the persuasions of the "runner" could not move. Can it not be tried?

The Theory of Secession—Speech of Mr. Stevens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much satisfaction the editorial in the TIMES recently, under the heading, "Is Secession Possible? Is the Confederacy a Nation?" as I have many other editorials in your paper to the same purport. In treating the doctrine as held by Mr. STEVENS, one point occurs to me that I have not seen made against it. It is this. Mr. STEVENS and the numerous class of distinguished men agreeing with him, assert this national character of the "Confederacy" as justifying the confiscation of the property of individuals. To my mind such a recognition of nationality completely destroys our right to make such confiscation. The right to confiscate the property of those men in arms against the Government, grows out of the fact that they owe allegiance to the Government of the United States and none other, and that their war is a treasonable rebellion against their own Government, and not that they are the citizens of another Government warring against us.

There is no rule better settled than that the private property, or land, of a public enemy, cannot be confiscated, while the private property of a traitor may be.

Even the laws of a conquered nation remain in force until new laws shall have been established by the conqueror.

If we expect to bring to punishment the men who instigated and are prosecuting this war, we must hold them individually responsible as citizens and subjects of the Government of the United States. When we relinquish that, we relinquish the right to punish them as traitors by taking their lives or confiscating their property.

Confusion is created in some minds by the doctrine that belligerent nations have the right to confiscate the property of each other. This rule applies only to national property. If there be anything settled by the laws of nations, it is that property of private citizens on land is not thus subject to seizure and confiscation.

I believe it of vital importance to this nation that we maintain the integrity of the Union. Admit no right on the part of any man or body of men, by whatever organization it may be attempted, to impair their allegiance.

I do not believe you can render better service to the country than in combatting this doctrine of nationality of the "Confederacy." I saw the first spring of this doctrine; saw good men drifting into it imperceptibly to themselves, and tried in my feeble way to expose its fallacy, but the cry of infidelity to my party was raised against me, and that is pretty sure to counteract argument and impair influence.

I am truly yours,

Jury Duty in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An intolerable nuisance is the jury duty of this City and a matter which calls for reform. I am sure that I speak the sentiment of many of our citizens in this respect.

My name has been in the jury box for years, and I find myself summoned as regularly as the year comes around to perform this duty. It cannot be accounted for on any fair principle that, out of a million of inhabitants, any one person should be called upon, year after year, to perform this most irksome (because so constant) duty. There is no good reason why he should be called upon more than once or twice in a lifetime were the duty properly assigned.

After a name has been once drawn and service given, such name should be thrown out and a new one substituted for it. Or again, if, instead of sitting to a man two, three or four weeks on a stretch, he could be released after serving a shorter time—say, two or three days—there would be something human in such a state of things.

There is another feature in the case worthy of notice. *If men will wrangle in law, they should pay the cost of it.* There is no justice in taking my time from me, which is money, (there being no military necessity,) without fair compensation. The lawyer has his pay, why should not the juryman? Why should he be compelled, day after day, to listen to the petty quarrels of Tom, Dick and Harry at 12½ cents a head.

In my judgment there would be less causes tried in court, and more money saved to the contestants, if the parties to the trial had to pay the jurymen proper fees, than under the present system.

I am told that large amounts of money are paid yearly by those who are drawn, to buy off from service. Can you tell me where that money goes to? If into the pockets of any corrupt set of men, it is at the expense of my time, for if all served who were drawn, certainly my chances of serving would be lessened.

Mr. Editor, this is an evil that should be remedied, and an outraged community call upon those officials who have to do with this matter, to withdraw from the jury-box all names which have been in there for one or more years, and substitute others for them, that this intolerable nuisance may not bear so heavily upon the few, but may be shared and lightened by the many.

A JURYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The Speed of the Sloop-of-War Iroquois.

BALTIMORE, MD., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent letter to the press, I notice that Mr. DICKERSON, in speaking of the speed of the new sloops-of-war, takes occasion to mention the U. S. steamer *Iroquois in such a manner as to give the impression* that she is one of the fastest, if not the fastest, U. S. naval vessel afloat.

Now, as I have been for the past year and still am the Chief Engineer of that ship, I cannot let those exaggerated assertions of Mr. DICKERSON, pass without refutation, by giving you my opinion in regard to the relative speed of the two classes of vessels, based on actual trial; as otherwise, when the actual facts become known, you might think I was not doing as well with the ship as I ought.

The *Iroquois*, since I have been attached to her, has run in company with the *Monongahela*, under the following circumstances:

The *Iroquois* left Fortress Monroe, Feb. 4, 1863, at 9 A. M., some ten minutes ahead of the *Monongahela*, and at 5 P. M. the latter vessel had passed her, beating the *Iroquois* at least ten miles in eight hours' steaming. Steam pressure, 20 pounds per square inch, cutting off at 14 inches out of 36 inch stroke. Number of revolutions, 66 per minute. My opinion is, that the speed of the *Iroquois* has been very much over-estimated by you and others, as well as by the Navy Department, as Capt. A. LUDLOW CASE, our former Commander, can tell you, for I have often heard him speak of it, and if I am not mistaken, he addressed a communication to that effect to the Department at Washington, last Winter.

The greatest speed attained by the *Iroquois* during the last year, under the most favorable circumstances, with steam and sail set, was 12 knots, and that for a comparatively short time and distance.

I have the rough log of a former cruise in my possession, and am unable to find in it any record of a greater speed than that above-named with sail set.

I have no hesitation in saying, to the best of my belief and knowledge, that the *Monongahela* can steam at least from one to one and a half knots an hour faster than the *Iroquois*.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

J. W. STORMS, Acting Chief Engineer U. S. N.

Obituary.

Died, at the Union Hotel, in Kansas City, Mo. on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864, THOMAS R. HOWLAND, of Company F, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteers, aged 44 years, a native of New-York City. Mr. HOWLAND emigrated from New-York to the new Eldorado, then known as Pike's Peak, in 1859, and enlisted at Denver in 1863, in Capt. HOLLY's Company, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteers, and was appointed the company's clerk. They were ordered, via the Arkansas route, to Kansas, Mo. The deceased accompanied his command in their long and memorable march, crossing the snowy range through fifteen feet of snow, traveling on foot, a great part of the time on half rations, *eight hundred miles in thirty-eight days*. During this extraordinary journey, in the coldest weather ever known in this latitude, the thermometer had often fallen to twenty degrees below zero.

The deceased, although reared in affluence, and unaccustomed to exposure, and although, like many others of his companions, with limbs frosted and constant suffering, toiled on, enduring with uncomplaining fortitude, discharging all the duties of a soldier with unflagging resolution, winning the esteem and admiration of his officers and fellows. On his arrival his physical system gave way, and he died after ten days of intense suffering, which baffled the skill of the best medical advice. An only sister, who had voluntarily abandoned a life of ease and refinement in the Metropolis to follow the fortunes of her beloved brother in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, still refused to forsake him when he enlisted in the grand army of the Union, but with sublime moral heroism followed him, at her own expense, in all his journeys, twice crossing the snowy ranges and cheerfully encountering with him all the discomforts, privations, and perils incident to such a trip, by such a route, at such a season of the year, hundreds of miles without timber, and many days without fuel or water, solely to be with him and to minister to his necessities, and still lavish upon him, in his last illness, all the tenderness of the most self-sacrificing and noble devotion.

She is now left utterly destitute among strangers, and bereft of her last relative on earth.

His remains were followed to their last resting-place by the military and a large concourse of sympathizing citizens, and deposited, by the kindness of ROBERT R. DUNBAR, Esq., in his private lot at the cemetery, with all the honors of war. *Requiescat in pace.* H.

Once Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificates of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Pens" and take the GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Universal Clothes Wringer,

With Cog-wheels, warranted.

$3,[illegible] sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) cheap, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At the St. Denis Hotel, in this City, at 6 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 11, Col. A. J. BUTLER, only brother of Maj.-Gen. Butler, aged 49 years less two days.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

COOKE.—On Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. MARGARET F., wife of Geo. F. Cooke.

Funeral services at the Church of the Puritans, corner 15th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROWELL.—At Almena, Mich., on Thursday, Feb. 11, CHARLES W., son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, of this City, aged 5 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

CONCKLIN.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Walter W. and Catharine C. Concklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 107 West 11th-st., without further notice.

CROPPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, ROSINA M., widow of the late Thomas B. Cropper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 67 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

HAYWARD.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, of consumption, PRISCILLA, wife of Henry W. Hayward, aged 21 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her brother, Wm. Aldin, No. 170 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 13, LINDA OGDEN, daughter of William O. and Emma E. Hoffman, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., to-day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, MARY GOLDEN, wife of Clermont Livingston, of Clermont, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at her late residence, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

MYERS.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 13, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA R. MYERS, wife of Hon. Andrew A. Myers, of Kings County, L. I.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's *Herald*.

MCCLUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, U. S. N., aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the navy and army, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

PHILIP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, GEORGE A., son of the late William Philip, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Thomas Robertson, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 278 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, WM. M. SMITH, late of Bermuda, aged 39 years.

Funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 16 Union-square. The friends and acquaintances, also the members of St. George's Society, are requested to attend.

VANDERBILT.—After a short illness, WM. S. VANDERBILT, in the 48th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral in Monday's papers.

WICKHAM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BRIDGET WICKHAM, widow of the late George D. Wickham.

The funeral will take place at St. James Church, Goshen, Orange County, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. The train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at at 10 o'clock A. M., and return in the afternoon.

WINSOR—STOWELL.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, FANNIE E., wife of Parker Winsor, and daughter of William H. Stowell, of San Francisco, Cal.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 171.—Feb. 13, 1864.

4, 48, 61, 63, 52, 76, 60, 26, 19, 42, 17, 40, 24, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 172.—Feb. 13, 1864.

51, 9, 73, 28, 62, 71, 37, 4, 74, 55, 12, 76, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 75—Feb. 13, 1864.

71, 34, 63, 15, 61, 32, 13, 16, 31, 10, 9, 33, 58, 72.

CLASS 76—Feb. 13, 1864.

45, 11, 1, 65, 42, 68, 43, 29, 27, 74, 18, 53, 50.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,

Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE LATE DR. A. D. WILSON.

A beautiful and life-like carte de visite of the late Dr. A. D. Wilson for sale at Mrs. MOORE'S Gallery of Art, No. 421 Canal-st., near Varick.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.— TWO, THREE, FIVE, AND EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.— FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY, TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY. One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES —TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.

Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.

Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.

Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.

All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

10,000 Photograph Albums on hand, cheap.

10,000 Scientific books on hand, at our price.

100,000 Miscellaneous books on hand, at your price.

500,000 Scrap prints on hand, at any price.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.

No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and proper treatment of spermatorrhea, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 7 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver one of his course of lectures on the "First Christian Century," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*St. Paul in Prison*. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING TO PROMOTE the objects of the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. A. A. WILLITS, pastor,) SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Rev. J. T. DURYEA, and Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, late from Gen. GRANT's Army. A general statement of the work of the Society will be made by Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Associate Secretary of Missions. A collection will be taken, and pledges received for a year.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD—ITS LOCATION AND TIME OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT, will be considered by the NEW-YORK SCRIPTURE REVIEWING CLASS, in Room No. 5 Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

R. C. MCLANE, President.

S. J. COX, Secretary.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, DESTINY.—Rev. C. T. FLANDERS will deliver the fourth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Hall, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Rich Man in Hell—how he got there, and what he said about it*. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to both services.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Missionary Anniversary. Two sermons will be preached in behalf of the missions of M. E. Church, in this Church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. Rev. Bishop JANES, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. BOTTOME, the Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sacraments of Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M.

AWFUL WARS AND MASSACRES AT HAND.—Louis Napoleon the future Anti-Christ, to covenant with the Jews and conquer all nations. (Dan. xi. 27; Rev. xiii. 7.) Coming of Christ about 1866–'73, and Millennium. Rev. M. BAXTER, author of a prophetic book at Sheldon's, preaches at Hope Chapel. (ground floor,) Broadway, SUNDAY, at 11, 4 and 7.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE fifth lecture on *Bunyan's Holy War* will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *the Conquest and Occupancy of Mansoul, by Emanuel, with the Process of Petitioning and Pardoning*. Services at half-past seven.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Worth of the Soul*. Rev. Dr. HALSEY, of this City, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject—*Little Faith and Atheist*—representative characters from "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. H. G. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Christ's Second Coming—Scriptural Doctrine of the Future Judgment, &c.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.— Rev. NEWTON HERON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy*, every Sunday evening. The thirteenth sermon TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY School Teachers will hold their regular meeting in the 4th av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for discussion—*The Library, and how to use it.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Mr. SIBAT, on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

MOST IMPORTANT TRUTH.—WHILE THE sects of Christendom are deluded with all the various forms of error, there is one place where pure Bible truth is preached by the messenger of Christ. You are invited to hear him on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 165 Bowery. Seats free.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF Clinton and Atlantic sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., the 28th sermon of the course on "Our Lord and Practical Life"—*Our Lord in Lazarus, and His Work in Redemption*. Services also at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder EBEN'R WHEDEN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the great "Life Theme," and the "coming kingdom now nigh at hand," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., WILL preach to young men, by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST—REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., will repeat his sermon on the Liturgy, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Subject—*Liturgic Worship, Natural, Rational and Scriptural*. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER OF First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of New-York, will preach NEXT SABBATH EVENING. The Pastor in the morning. Services at 10½ and 7½.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH—CORNER HENRY and Scammel sts. Sunday services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening. Lent services every day at 8 A. M. Lecture on FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*What Is the Matter with Us?* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse*.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY— No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The fourth lecture of the current course will be given SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Baptist Church and Water Baptism*. Mr. BALLOU preaches also in the MORNING.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, the 14th, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—REV. Prof. SHELEY, of Amherst College, will occupy the pulpit of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SUNDAY, and several succeeding Sabbaths. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. Dr. CARTER, Rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, will preach at the 10½ and 7½ services.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—HOPE CHAPEL, BROADWAY.—Rev. C. C. GOSS will discourse in the MORNING on the *Certainty of a Future Life*. In the EVENING he will portray some of the *Unseen Miseries of our City*. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 14. Morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening discourse—*True Progress*. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION— (Episcopal) 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK in Clinton Hall on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject chosen by the audience. Interesting discussion at the close. Tickets 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV., corner of 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WILL preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WAYLAND HOYT, of Pittsfield, Mass., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, PASTOR, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. A. R. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M. The public are specially invited to attend.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— The Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., will preach in this Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at the usual hour.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-ST., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PECK, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. A. H. MEAD. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL SPEAK on *Reconstruction*, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD THIS (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., in aid of the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to the army and navy. Addresses may be expected from Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, from the Army of the Potomac, and B. F. JACOBS, Esq., from the Army of the Cumberland. A collection will be taken. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS will preside and conduct the services. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, 50TH ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., Rev. WM. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector. Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach in the Evening. Seats free.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Broadway Tabernacle will be held in the Church, SABBATH afternoon, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. CHIDLAW and other interesting speakers will be present.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, the next sermon in the course to young men. Services to commence at 7½.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

CHEROKEE CURE!

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and, with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, Despair not! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug-store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

SUGAR-COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR,

HEALTH PRESERVER,

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Period.*

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

☞ They cure Green Sickness, (Chlorosis.)

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompanying each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,

No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST!

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION!

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, *the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.*

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites*. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections*.

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug-store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free, to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

DR. WRIGHT'S

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most Delicate.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure General Debility.

☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ A few doses restores the organs of generation.

☞ From one to three bottles, restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A few doses restores the appetite.

☞ Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.

☞ A few doses cures the low-spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power.

☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility or from weakness of a *single organ*, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 13, 1864.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

In the Stock Market to-day there was less excitement in the Government Stocks than immediately after the last mail from Europe, but the demand continued firm, and there was a further rise on the long 6 per cents and on the 7 30 per cents of 1@1 per cent. The Popular Five-Twenty years Loan closed with sales at 106¼@106½ per cent. The one year Treasury Certificates, interest in Currency, rose to 98¾@99 ₩ cent. The State 6 ₩ cents of Missouri issued to and indorsed by the Pacific Company of Missouri, rose to 71½@72 ₩ cent. The Land Grants of the Mississippi and Missouri Road sold at 65 ₩ cent., and 67 ₩ cent was subsequently bid. The Erie Mortgages and Erie Preference Stock were firmer on the rise in the Common Stock and the probability of the gradual conversion of the 4th and 5th Mortgages.

The Railway Share list was firm throughout the day, and much excited on several descriptions in the afternoon. The signs of new combinations in Chicago and Rock Island alluded to yesterday are strengthened to-day, by the rise in the stock to 121½ ₩ cent., and there was a further decided rise in Cleveland and Toledo and Philadelphia and Reading Shares. All the New-York roads were firm. Among the miscellaneous shares, the bidding advanced on Quicksilver, Mariposa, Cumberland and Canton.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night. There was increased excitement on Erie and the Western Stocks, and also on the miscellaneous Shares:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	159¾	160¼	Mich. Central	135	136½
U. S. 6s, 1881	110	110½	Mich. Southern	94¾	94½
N. Y. Central	133¾	133½	Mich. Guarant'd	136	137½
Erie	112¼	112¾	Illinois Cen.	131	132¼
Erie Preferred	104½	105	Pittsburgh	116	116¾
Hudson	[illegible]	146½	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	117½	121½
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	116½	117¾
Canton	[illegible]	41	Reading	126½	128¼
Tenn. Cer., new	[illegible]	50	Quicksilver	47	[illegible]
Toledo	139¾	140¼	Cum'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest	61	60½	Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange were steady to-day. The demand for Gold for Customs, was nearly half a million. The export by this day's steamers, $668,000, making for the week $1,319,908. The rate for Money at call, is generally 6 ₩ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	106½
Manhattan	134	Hanover	106
Union	118	Irving	109
City	145	Metropolitan	110½
Tradesmen's	110	Market	101
National	105	Continental	106
Seventh Ward	125	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	103½	Park	130
Commerce	104	Man. & Merch'ts	97
American Exchange	108½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105½	Pacific R. Guar	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101½	Ill. Central, '75	122½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	102½	Alton & T. Haute firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. firsts	99
Erie firsts, '68	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	70
Erie thirds, '83	113½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie fifths, '88	103	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88½
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	104	M. & P. Du Ch. firsts	101
Hud. R. firsts, '69	107	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	110
Hud. R. seconds, S. F. '85	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	101
Har. firsts, '69 & '72	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Har. seconds, '64	99½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	95
Har. thirds, '68	99	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84½
Mich. Cen. new 1sts, '82	125½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	67
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	118	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Chi. & Alt. Income	90½

According to the figures of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the whole number of hogs packed up to the 8th inst., in the West, is 1,962,659, against 1,360,559 last year. The entire estimated number for this year is 2,254,897. The deficiency will not fall far short, according to these figures, of 900,000 hogs. The *Price Current* adds: "It is now clear that the hogs this season will be the lightest ever prepared before, and the yield of lard per hog far less than any season upon record. The deficiency so far is about thirty per cent. in the number, and in weight about ten per cent."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,408,371 72, including for Customs, $500,000; payments, $2,630,703 77; balance, $33,210,563 55.

Reviewing the Provision trade of Milwaukee, week ending Feb. 10, Messrs. JONES & Co. say:

"The packing of Hogs to date amounts to about 140,000. The receipts are now very small, and most of the packers have discontinued cutting for the season; there will, however, probably be small lots of Hogs arriving for a week or two yet, thus keeping one or two houses partly employed. Owing to the limited arrivals, prices of hogs have advanced to $7@$7 50. The transactions in Hog products during the week have not been large. This is chiefly owing to the firmness of holders and the reduced stock. Mess Pork has been quite active to-day, and about 1,000 bbls. have sold at $19, the market closing strong. Country Mess is held at $18 50@$18 75. Prime Mess is quiet, but the offerings are small, and holders are firm at $16 50@$17 for lots in bbls. not iron hooped. Extra Prime Pork (Cut Shoulders) is in reduced supply, and held at $14. Thin Mess steady, at $17 50. The market has been nearly cleared of Middles, and Cumberlands are nominal at 9c.@9½c., and Short Rib at 9¾c.@10c. Long Cut Hams are in demand, at 11c. Pickled Hams are firm at 10¼c.@10½c. Dry Salted Shoulders have sold at 7¼c., and are generally held at 7½c.@7¾c. Lard is in better demand, and Prime is selling at 12c.; No. 1 firm, at 11¼c.@11½c. Frieghts to New-York, all rail, at $1 10 ₩ 100 lbs."

Pennsylvania and the War.

CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF DAMAGES BY THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 8, 1864.

To obtain an adequate idea of the damage occasioned by rebel raids on our border, it is only necessary to glance over the annexed list. We have heard so much said about military claims, both in and out of the Legislature, that our minds have naturally become confused, and we mass the whole together, with no adequate idea of the magnitude of amounts.

Gen. PATTERSON, in May and June of 1861, took possession of a great stretch of land and many tenements in Franklin County, for the use of his troops on the first advance up the Shenandoah Valley, and neither paid for the forage, lands and tenements taken from our farmers, nor did he even give certificates for the same. The United States have not yet paid for this damage, and the present Legislature will no doubt take some measures in the premises.

Another class of claims arose in September, 1862, when LONGSTREET, then occupying Hagerstown, threatened our border, and many horses and a considerable amount of forage and merchandise was impressed into the service of our troops under Major-Gen. REYNOLDS. Before the session of 1863, Gov. CURTIN instructed Messrs. DANIEL O. GEHR and SAMUEL REISNER to hear all the claimants under this class and report to him. The report was made and submitted to the Legislature, but there was no appropriation to defray these claims, and to this date they remain unsettled; although a similar report was also made (by resolution of the Legislature and appointment of the Governor,) by Mr. W. H. McDOWELL and C. M. BURNETT.

A third class of claims arises from the raid made by the rebel Gen. STUART, in October, 1862. These are far greater in the aggregate, than the other two classes, already recited, combined. In his course he passed through and in the vicinity of Mercersburgh, Bridgeport, St. Thomas, Chambersburgh, Fayetteville, and Greenwood, in Franklin County, and through Cashtown, Fairfield, and other places in the County of Adams, stealing and destroying along the whole line of his advance and final retreat.

These charges, it is thought, cannot and will not be paid by the General Government. It was at least with this view of the matter that the Legislature on the 11th and 22d of April last passed acts directing the Court of Dauphin County to appoint appraisers to ascertain the amount of the different claims in this class, and report the same to the said court.

The court then appointed Hon. A. O. HIESTER, JACOB WEIDLE, Esq., and Col. JAMES WORRALL, as the appraisers under the act. Since their appointment, Hon. JAMES CLARK has been substituted in the place of Mr. WEIDLE. This commission has just submitted its report to Judge PEARSON, who has confirmed the first twenty-one cases in award, and he will, doubtless, confirm the remainder, when the report will be submitted to the Legislature, through the Governor. The testimony elicited during the sitting of the commission covers many quires of paper.

A tabular statement of the damages allowed shows that during this Stuart raid of 1862, there were captured and stolen by the rebels 606 horses, 114 halters, $1,709 63 worth of saddles, and $890 74 worth of grain; while there were $8,411 43 worth of property and merchandise of different kinds carried away or destroyed. The grand aggregate amount of damages in this report is $116,871 75.

Much damage to property in the valley was occasioned by the militia called out by the Governor to defend the State against the raiders. But these claims are embraced in the Act of April 22, 1863, and are, I believe, included in the above statement.

Other claims have arisen since the occasion which have thus called for investigation, among them are claims for damages arising out of the purchase of horses from the citizens of the border counties for the army of Gen. McCLELLAN, after the battle of Antietam, for which, in most cases, imperfect and illegal vouchers were given.

The claims for damages arising from the advance of LEE's entire army, covering the counties of Franklin, Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Adams, Cumberland and York, must be immense, amounting to several millions, and the payment of these claims, which cannot be gathered from the United States, will be urged upon the State, with what success remains to be seen. An effort will be made to have the commission, in the instance of the STUART raid, continued, for the purpose of examining in and reporting upon these latter claims.

—A London sporting paper says that HEENAN remains very sick. His weight is about 160 pounds. He declares that he has no recollection whatever of anything that happened in his fight with KING after the third round. He then felt a singular giddiness which never has left him.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

An Important Order Regarding Plantation Labor.

The following are the concluding sections of an important order issued by Gen. BANKS under date of Feb. 3:

XIX. The last year's experience shows that the planter and the negro comprehend the revolution. The overseer, having little interest in capital, and less sympathy with labor, dislikes the trouble of thinking, and discredits the notion that anything new has occurred. He is a relic of the past, and adheres to its customs. His stubborn refusal to comprehend the condition of things, occasioned most of the embarrassments of the past year. Where such incomprehension is chronic, reduced wages, diminished rations, and the mild punishments imposed by the army and navy, will do good.

XX. These regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operation of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition by the revolution through which we are passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its tenure, but not its law. The universal law of labor will be enforced upon just terms, by the Government, under whose protection the laborer rests secure in his rights. Indolence, disorder and crime will be suppressed. Having exercised the highest right in the choice and place of employment, he must be held to the fulfillment of his engagements until released therefrom by the Government. The several Provost-Marshals are hereby invested with plenary powers upon all matters connected with labor, subject to the approval of the Provost-Marshal-General, and the commanding-officer of the Department. The most favorable and discreet officers will be selected for this duty, and the largest force consistent with the public service detailed for their assistance.

XXI. Employers, and especially overseers, are notified, that undue influence used to move the Marshal from his just balance between the parties representing labor and capital will result in immediate change of officers, and thus defeat that regular and stable system upon which the interests of all parties depend.

XXII. Successful industry is especially necessary at the present time, when large public debts and onerous taxes are imposed to maintain and protect the liberties of the people and the integrity of the Union. All officers, civil or military, and all classes of citizens who assist in extending the profits of labor, and increasing the product of the soil, upon which, in the end, all national prosperity and power depend, will render to the Government a service as great as that derived from the terrible sacrifices of battle. It is upon such consideration only that the planter is entitled to favor. The Government has accorded to him, in a period of anarchy, a release from the disorders resulting mainly from insensate and mad resistance to sensible reforms, which can never be rejected without revolution, and the criminal surrender of his interests and power to crazy politicians, who thought by metaphysical abstractions to circumvent the laws of God. It has restored to him in improved rather than impaired condition his due privileges at a moment when, by his own acts, the very soil was washed from beneath his feet.

XXIII. A more majestic and wise clemency human history does not exhibit. The liberal and just conditions that attend it cannot be disregarded. It protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government. Those who profess allegiance to other Governments will be required, as the condition of residence in this State, to acquiesce, without reservation, in the demands presented by Government as a basis of permanent peace. The non-cultivation of the soil, without just reason, will be followed by temporary forfeiture to those who will secure its improvement. Those who have exercised, or are entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States, will be required to participate in the measures necessary for the reestablishment of civil government. War can never cease except as civil governments crush out contest, and secure the supremacy of moral over physical power. The yellow harvest must wave over the crimson field of blood, and the representatives of the people displace the agents of purely military power.

XXIV. It is therefore a solemn duty resting upon all persons to assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government. Let them participate in the measures suggested for this purpose. Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot-box or cartridge-box have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law. All people not exempt by the law of nations, who seek the protection of the Government, are called upon to take the oath of allegiance in such form as may be prescribed, sacrificing to the public good, and the restoration of public peace, whatever scruples may be suggested by incidental considerations. The oath of allegiance, administered and received in good faith, is the test of unconditional fealty to the Government and all its measures, and cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed.

XXV. The amnesty offered for the past is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our Government confers upon its people.

May God preserve the Union of the States!

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

ESCAPED PRISONERS.

The N. O. *Times* publishes the narrative of Lieuts. WHITESITT and GREEN, of the Twenty-sixth Indiana, who were captured at Morganza last Fall, and have just succeeded in making their escape. Lieuts. WHITESITT and GREEN left Tyler the afternoon before Christmas, and arrived at Natchez on the 26th ult., making the entire distance of three hundred and fifty miles in a little over a month, including a week lost at Shreveport.

They state that several officers of negro regiments are in confinement at Tyler. They were kept forty-eight days in irons, but are now treated exactly as the other prisoners. There are over a hundred officers confined there, of which the following is an incomplete list:

Major R. C. Anthony, 2d Rhode Island Cavalry; Capts. F. W. Noblett, 1st Independent Artillery; Wm. P. Coe, 176th New-York; S. G. Baily, 23d Connecticut; G. T. Crofett, 23d Connecticut; A. Wells, 23d Connecticut; Wm. H. May, 23d Connecticut; Jas. R. Jenkins, 23d Connecticut; A. D. Hopkins, 23d Connecticut; S. J. Thomasson, 176th New-York; Albert Allen, 1st U. S. Infantry; Lieuts. John A. Woodworth, 23d Connecticut; John P. Peck, 23d Connecticut; G. H. Hubbard, 23d Connecticut; John Babcock, 23d Connecticut; David Hirshey, 1st United States Infantry; P. W. Lyon, 176th New-York; Chas. Kirby, 176th New-York; John G. Stevens, 23d Connecticut; J. B. B. Robbins, 176th New-York; Daniel G. Wellington, 176th New-York; Chas. Bailey, 23d Connecticut; Chas. Owen, 26th Connecticut; John W. Buckingham, 23d Connecticut; Charles E. Page, 4th United States Infantry; James E. Delamater, 91st New-York; Caleb Brennan, 2d Rhode Island Cavalry; Charles G. Hurlbut, 23d Connecticut; Geo. W. Higgs, Daniel G. Gillett, J. F. Petry, 176th New-York; H. W. Moore, 4th Massachusetts; Frank Sherley, 1st Indiana Artillery; Jas. M. Sampson, 4th Massachusetts; Freeman H. Chase, 12th Maine; L. Stevens, 176th New-York; F. D. Vrelenburg, 10th Illinois Cavalry; Wm. Bulkly, Chas. Lenny, Edwin Kirby, 12th Connecticut; Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Mars, Master's Mate Henry Weston, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Johnson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. McLaughlin, Lieut.-Cols. Leake, 20th Iowa; Rose, 26th Indiana; Capts. N. A. Logan, 26th Indiana; R. N. Scott, 26th Indiana; W. J. Wallace, 26th Indiana; Lieuts. McDowell, 26th Indiana; Robertson, 26th Indiana; Collins, 26th Indiana; Capts. Adams, 19th Iowa; Sprott, 19th Iowa; Roderick, 19th Iowa; Fisher, 19th Iowa; Lieut. Johnson, 19th Iowa; Lieut. Wood, 19th Iowa; Lieut. Powell, 19th Iowa; Lieut. Wright, 19th Iowa; Lieut. Key, 19th Iowa.

Several officers, captured at Sabine Pass, arrived the day before they left, but they could not give their names. All the prisoners at Tyler were in excellent health. Lieut. Ross, of the Nineteenth Iowa, and Lieut. WALTON, of the Thirty-fourth Iowa, being wounded in the engagement at Morganza, were not taken to Tyler, but left at Alexandria.

HEROIC CAPTURE OF A REBEL COLONEL BY A BOSTON BOY.—A letter dated at Port Hudson, La., Jan. 28, gives the following account of the capture of the rebel Col. BRADFORD by a Boston boy, a private in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry:

"One of our scouts, PHILBRICK, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, recently rode out alone, within the enemy's lines, and captured a rebel Colonel, with an audacity that deserves especial notice. Col. BRADFORD was visiting his affianced at a plantation house four miles from Jackson, where he supposed himself entirely safe, for the rebel pickets were within call. PHILBRICK, late at night, stole into the negro quarters and learned from the slaves, who are always our friends, all that he wished to know. Quietly fastening his horse, he crept to the front door, burst it open, and pistol in hand, astonished the assembled party with the sight of a Union soldier on the rampage. The scout thundered out his orders to an imaginary company, through the back window, kicked over the whist table, smashing the goblets and a bottle of 'Widow Cliquot' that had probably paid recent duty at Baton Rouge, disarmed the Colonel and took both him and his servant prisoners, mounted them on their own horses and brought them off amid the tears and lamentations of the 'affianced' and her friends. Through by-roads the unlucky Colonel was brought safely to camp, and is now on his way to Virginia with a letter of introduction to Gen. BUTLER. The prisoner nearly ground up a fine set of natural teeth when he learned that his capture had been effected by a single soldier, armed no better than himself."

The hero of this bold and dashing exploit is private CHARLES P. PHILBRICK, jr., son of Mr. CHARLES P. [illegible]

[illegible], of this city, an amateur [illegible] officer, [illegible] superintendent of [illegible], and a valued member of the Police [illegible], and at present a special officer in the employ of the Metropolitan Railroad Company. Young PHILBRICK enlisted in the Forty-first Regiment of Volunteers, Col. T. E. CHICKERING, commander, and bears the reputation of being a thorough and fearless soldier, as this achievement attests.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Situation at Knoxville.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

On the 23d a most ludicrous event happened in the history of the war in East Tennessee. For several days past considerable skirmishing had taken place, and upon this day (I may be reprimanded yet for telling this,) both *armies ran away from each other*. The last skirmish took place at Strawberry Plains, and immediately following it our army hastened to its defenses in our midst, and reported that LONGSTREET had appeared a short distance from our army in overwhelming force. But at the time when this grand scare took place, the army of LONGSTREET commenced a retreat and burned the bridge over the river at *Strawberry Plains to prevent our pursuit*. This is perfectly reliable, and just as I have received it *from officers at headquarters*. And, moreover, I learn that LONGSTREET has persevered until he has frightened the whole cavalry force of the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, and succeeded in capturing from us 1,400 head of cattle and immense numbers of hogs.

It is said that Gen. FOSTER will be relieved. I trust that is so, for no one desires it more than himself. I had a conversation with him yesterday, and he is anxiously awaiting the arrival of a successor. He informs me that he has a rotten bone in his leg, and that he is going direct to Baltimore to have it removed, and if it cannot be done he will have his leg taken off. He is in great pain.

The Cumberland Gap road is closed, the rebels having taken possession of the line in that direction. They have no force upon the road exactly, but have a small encampment at Bean's Station, from which they send out raiding parties daily. For the past month all trains bound Kentuckyward have necessitated the detailing of heavy escorts, and all regular traveling that way had to be abandoned, partly from this fact, and partly because it was impossible to longer forage the parties sent out. But, as I said above, it has been dangerous to use the road for the past two weeks, and the gobbling up of fourteen men of the Eightieth Indiana, seven of the Twenty-third Michigan, and five of the Thirteenth Kentucky Regiments within five miles of this city, compelled the abandonment of the road entirely. We have a strong garrison at the Gap, however.

The road immediately east, and all the country, in fact, east and northeast of us, is in the possession of the rebels, and they are using it to considerable advantage, their forage parties coming to within ten miles of town. LONGSTREET has changed his whole army, as I have before stated, and his infantry occupy Sevierville, his cavalry giving ours much trouble at a considerable distance this side of that town. Yesterday our entire cavalry force fell back toward this city. WOLFORD's Division again got into a tight place, and Col. JIM BROWNLOW, the Parson's son, narrowly escaped capture by shooting one of two men who had caught hold of the bridle of his horse. I learn from headquarters that the situation is perfectly satisfactory, and that no fighting or retreating, upon either side, of importance is anticipated, although the rebels maintain a bold front. As far as I can learn, none of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry have been injured, although having participated in all the skirmishes of the past two weeks.

I called upon the ubiquitous BROWNLOW this afternoon, and find him in much better health. The sixth number of the *Rebel Ventilator* will appear to-day, and he assures me that it will be a rich affair. He ropes the rebels tremendously, and shows them no quarter. He sent to the Provost-Marshal's office this morning the names of seventy-two rebels, all of whom have been since that time ordered to appear at the railroad depot, on Monday morning next, prepared for a trip to Dixie. Some friend of the Parson has presented him with a complete file of the Knoxville *Register*, and he used it to advantage, merely using rebel arguments in behalf of those poor loyal people of this section of the country whose sufferings have been most intense. The Parson informs me that he is going to rake the old rebel crafts in this neighborhood fore and aft, and show no mercy to those who have assisted in the least in the desolation of East Tennessee and the destruction of the Government. You have no idea how the rebels hate him.

What we most need just at this time is railroad communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville, as at present barely sufficient supplies can be transported by the river to feed the men. I say feed, but that is not the word. The men are not fed; they get quarter rations, except fresh beef, and that is almost out. The cavalry are being dismounted, from the fact that forage cannot be procured to subsist the stock. There are nearly three corps in this department, and the little boats which can carry but thirty tons every four days, they are entirely dependent upon. Col. McCALLUM, Superintendent of all military railroads, is here, having just arrived from Washington, and so is Mr. BRIDGES, who has just completed the huge bridge at Bridgeport. They both come to look after the interests of the railroad between Chattanooga and Loudon. There are three bridges to build upon the road. At the present stage of the water navigation is almost impossible.

—Rev. J. HENRY THAYER, pastor of the Crombie-street Church, Salem, Mass., has been elected to and has accepted the Associate Professorship of Sacred Literature in Andover Theological Seminary, the position now held, and in March next, to be vacated by Prof. CALVIN E. STOWE.

—A fishing schooner arrived at Gloucester, Mass., on the 8th inst., from Georges Banks, bringing 55,000 lbs. codfish, which sold at $2 65 per 100 lbs. in bulk. It is the highest price ever paid, netting $2,000 for the trip. She left thirty vessels at anchor fishing on the Banks.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Wash'n	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
China	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Louisiana	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Feb. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Portland
Africa	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 22	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell	Feb. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 23	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
CRAPE EUGENIES,
IMPERIAL REPS,
LUPIN'S DELAINES,
BLACK SILKS,
HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
CRAPE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send, by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well-finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.

Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 18 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of 6 or 12 gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and of the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets; also the highest price paid for rags. Call before you sell elsewhere, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st. N. Y.

ALL PERSONS WHO WITNESSED THE ejection of a colored woman from one of the Sixth-avenue railroad cars about three weeks since, near 4th st., are requested to send their address to VINCENT COLYER, No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

LONG ISLAND LOCUST TIMBER AND trees nails and posts for sale for export. All orders directed to JAMES BAILEY, No. 48 South-st., N. Y., or JAMES BAILEY, Newtown, L. I., promptly attended to.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5 Brattleboro, over Park Bank.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSE, No. 133 CHATHAM-ST.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress who can do fine washing and fluting—a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 369 Madison-av. for two days, before 10 in the morning and after 5 in the evening.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a married man who perfectly understands the care of horses and how to make himself generally useful; wife would go as cook or chambermaid. Address P. E. Y., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young man, who has had four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and who is willing to go in the country one hour's travel by rail; must give the best of City references. Apply on Monday, the 15th inst., at the office of the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands the care and grooming of horses and his business generally; the best of references required from last place. Apply on Monday, the 15th inst., at the office of the City Assembly rooms, No. 446 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man who understands the wholesale shoe business preferred, who can furnish the best of references as to character, capacity and integrity. Address Box No. 2,750 New-York Post-office.

GARDENER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN preferred, who is well acquainted with the raising of early vegetables for market; Scotch or English preferred. Address ROBERT OLIVER Oswego, N. Y., stating wages expected. References exchanged.

WANTED—FAMILIES TO WORK IN A COTTON factory in Connecticut, mostly girls and boys between the ages of 10 and 20 years. Apply at 59 Broad-st., New-York, Feb. 16, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

SHIRT MAKERS.—TRIMMERS, AND A GIRL to work on buttoning press, wanted. Apply to S. T. & A. T. MEYER, No. 481 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

WANTED—TWELVE GIRLS, TO PACK SALERATUS. Apply at No. 10 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO SALESWOMEN AT TUCKER'S, No. 759 Broadway.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returned on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & Co.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lafarge's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.:
Cargo prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
50 bales Cotton, more or less.
Cargo prize schooner CAROLINE GERTRUDE—about 43 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.
Catalogues and samples at the office of Bonner & Burdett, No. 112 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.
THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District, Fla.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:
About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushels of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.
The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.
ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, corn and oats, which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.
The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mr, Depot of Washington.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 18th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 4,000 bbls. of Rosin. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON ELM AND HOWARD STS., ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following valuable property, to close a partnership, viz.:
ELM-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st., known as the Synagogue property, now occupied by the Excelsior Iron Works. Lot 75 by 72 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
HOWARD-ST.—The plot of ground, with the substantial three-story brick dwelling with tea-room extension, No. 5 Howard-st., on south side, between Elm and Centre sts., adjoining the Elm-st. property on the rear. Lot 25 by 100. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
The City railroads from Fulton Ferry to 42d-st., and Jersey City Ferry to Dry Dock, and the Harlem Railroad, pass through the streets bounding this property.
For account of whom it concerns: Also, HOWARD AND ELM-STS.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Howard and Elm sts., being 50 feet on Howard-st. and 100 feet on Elm-st. This is a very desirable corner, being only one block from Broadway, and can be readily seen by persons on that street. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.
Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the south side of 76th-st. adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 by 100 feet 5 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boilers, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVS. OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK AND ON STREETS ADJACENT THERETO.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, lots situate on the 5th and Madison avs. and on 69th, 70th, 72d, 73d, 74th sts. in the XIXth Ward of the City of New-York. JAMES LENOX.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:
One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.
Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.
The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.
One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.
Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels; said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.
The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector, appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.
Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.
The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock P. M. on the 19th February inst., for five thousand pairs grained leather boots.
The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.
The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days, first delivery to be made within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and then undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at two o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of receiving plans for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. Parties having plans for the same are respectfully requested to appear before the committee, or if not convenient for them to do so, can communicate with the Secretary of the committee.
All persons interested in the resolution presented to the committee to flag sidewalks on south side of Thirty-eighth-st., between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, also, to pave Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement, are invited to be present without further notice.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

STABLES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, IN 38TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3RD AVS. They ... and are first-class in every respect; ... unusually well drained, with ...; have also good cellars and large lofts; prices reasonable. Apply on the premises, from ... A.M. and from 3 to 5 o'clock P.M., or to ELISHA GRIFFEN.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the ... of Pearl-st. and west side of William-st., ... in front on Pearl-st., 125 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st. 150 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either together or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the ... Church, No. 181 Broadway, or of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The four three-story and attic dwellings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Congress-st. and No. 120 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes walk from the South Ferry; all have the modern improvements and are in good order; also two lots, 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress-sts. For full particulars apply to ALFRED E. COY, executor, No. 166 Broadway, N.Y., or Henry, corner Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L.I., THE ... residence, containing all the modern improvements, ... together with ¾ of an acre of land ... in the most desirable part of the village, within five minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars inquire of ... GRIFFITH & CO., No. 121 Water-st., or of ... GRIFFITH, on the premises.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE NEW dwelling, outbuildings, and 10 acres (or more) of fertile, well-... land, barn, shrubbery, fruit and water ...; twelve trains of cars to New-York City ... within a few rods of the house. For particulars address ARTHUR B. BREEDING, Mianus, Conn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE NO. ... South 5th-st., Williamsburgh; 3-story, basement and under-cellar, 20x44; lot 100 feet; location the best in the city, only eight minutes' walk from the ferry; house in perfect order. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway and No. 18 Lexington-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 25X100; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 20 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $18,000.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, No. 412 West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 20x32, built in the best manner, with water, gas, bath, &c., in perfect order, by W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The 3-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable and eight lots of ground, situated on the best part of the avenue, between Gates and Greene avs.; price $30,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. ... Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, ... full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 35th-st. between Park and Madison avs., No. 26, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 207 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st., and known as No. 37 Greenwich-av.; it now pays an interest of 6 per cent. on $15,000; it will be sold for $12,000. The present tenants pay their rent punctually, and will remain.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 21 Park-row.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 100 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; is situated at Elizabethport, N.J. For particulars apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 50 West 49th-st., adjoining a park; fine view, in complete order and possession immediately. Also, a desirable country seat, near New-York, on railroad, near village and river. City and country conveniences. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,064 Post-office.

HOUSE NO. 123 HENRY-STREET BROOKLYN, FOR SALE.—Lot, 27½ by 92½ feet; corner of Love-lane. House three-story, basement and under-cellar. Terms favorable. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS high-stoop dwellings and carriage-house, within a block of Union-square. Apply on the premises, No. 140 East 16th-st., or at No. 47 Beekman-st. Also, the English-basement house No. 160 West 42d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE IN 22D-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A three-story brown-stone house, 22.6x60 feet, with all the modern improvements. Price, $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs. No. 141 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 126 Pearl-st. D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house, No. 397 West 21st-st., lot 25x98 9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone front house, 22½x44½, lot 100 feet, well built and in good condition, modern improvements, No. 198 Union-st. Terms easy. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., N.Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. H. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of good dwelling houses for sale, in good locations up town, from $10,000 to $36,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE NO. 42 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story, basement and under-cellar. A large part can remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st., house 25 by 55 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $15,500. Apply to WM. ... CORWIN, No. 900 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and buildings at Cony Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD R. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post-office.

TO LET.

HOTEL RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE well-known restaurant in Montague-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, has recently been elegantly fitted up and put in complete order, and is now offered to rent for a term of years to a responsible tenant; the location is unrivaled, situated in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and public offices. The banks, insurance companies and places of public amusement are all clustered in this neighborhood; directly opposite is the City Post-office, and adjoining, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, or Opera-house, where the great Sanitary Fair will soon be held; the three principal railroad cars make it of easy access from the ferry and all parts of the city. An examination of the premises and the surroundings will give the assurance of a very large, respectable and profitable business to an enterprising and gentlemanly man. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM MACKEY.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 182 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT SING SING, MOUNT VIEW, THE residence of the late Gen. Street. The house is large, and has lately been put in complete order, and painted and papered throughout. The outbuildings are, stable, ice-house and gardener's cottage. Ten acres of land are attached to the place. Possession may be had at once. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 73 Christopher-st.; mahogany doors on parlor story; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath room; the yard runs through to Grove-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A Club or Private Boarding House—an elegantly furnished residence on University place, near 12th; 20 rooms; rent $2,000. Apply for cards of admission to R. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high stoop house No. 37 East 16th-st., first door from Broadway; finished in the best manner, and well suited for a small family. A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, near William's Bridge station, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of Mrs. BURDE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 726 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

STABLE TO LET—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS stable in the rear of No. 26 West 22d-st.; coachman's dwelling attached; possession 1st of May next. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDSOMEly-furnished house, near Union-square. Address Box No. 719 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FINE LARGE MARble-front store No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession given 1st of March. Inquire at No. 261 East 18th-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel, inquire of Mr. ... No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Clinton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., one of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; ... 23 inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot 23 feet 1½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $6,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-WIDE, THOROUGHly built three-story and attic English basement house and four lots of ground No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn. House built in the best manner by days' work; has all the modern improvements; parlors and halls frescoed; house 28 feet wide; would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

CASTLEWOOD—A first-class country place, situated on Mountain-av., in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey. The house is built of rough stone, under the direction of Alexander J. Davis, architect.

The architectural style of the house is castellated domestic gothic, irregular in plan, built in the most substantial manner with stone, lined with brick, and covered with slate and metal. The timbered floors, ... the ceilings, are deafened throughout, and the whole pile, including the coach-house and stable, may be considered fireproof. The masonry is pelasgic, that is, jointed in rhomboid form, and is of the trap rock, gray stone, cropping out of the ridges of the neighboring mountains. It is the decomposed trap mingled with the vegetable decomposition of ages that renders the soil of this region so prolific, and so well adapted to the growth of trees; the variety, luxuriance and beauty of which surpass most places so near the City. This circumstance, and the planting of rare and curious trees, and flowering shrubs, in addition to the indigenous vegetation, renders the domain of Castlewood, and the contiguous sites in the park, a region of more than ordinary interest to lovers of natural history, of landscape and rural beauty.

The entrance hall, at which we arrive by a fine carriage road, is very commodious. Stairs, wholly of oak, ascending and descending, are upon the left of a door opening to the principal drawing-room, which has a bay and other windows looking west, north and east. Before you is a saloon, circular in form, connecting with the east front. *The domestic apartments are to the right of the hall, and occupy the south wing.*

Private stairs and a small boudoir separate the family parlor from a nursery and bed-room, and connect the entrance road with the basement, and covered way to the stables, beyond a laundry, well-room and cloister. A spacious kitchen: several steps above the ground level on three sides, communicates with the laundry, fuel-room and store and cellar rooms, a pantry, sub-hall and dining-room—the latter under the saloon, also circular in form, and opening upon a terrace-walk, leading to the garden on the one hand, which is well stocked with the choicest varieties of all kinds of fruit, and the grove and ramble on the other. The sub-basement contains the furnace and its accessories, ice and coal vaults.

The upper floor contains four bed-rooms, besides a rotunda and tower observatory. The rotunda is adapted for a museum or music-room, library, picture gallery and billiards. It has a sky-light, oriel and other windows. It is the finest room in the mansion.

Five acres of land are offered for sale, with this house, together with a right to the use of Llewellyn Park, which is a tract of 500 acres of land, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain,) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and 50 acres, known as the "Ramble," have been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of land lying within the park.

The rest of the tract of land, containing about 350 ACRES, has been divided into Villa Sites, of from ONE TO TEN ACRES EACH.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City of New-York, and yet wishing accessible, retired, and healthful homes in the country, but may be considered equally attractive to all citizens of the United States who contemplate being in this neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health, cultivation, and protection from the winds of Winter, it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 20 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the city where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises free of charge.

The privacy of the Park, and of all the sites, is secured by lodges, and gatekeepers at the entrances. The main entrances are on the valley road, one mile from North Orange Railroad Station. As we ascend along the Park avenues—seven miles of which are completed—Newark, New-York, and their Bays; Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the Narrows are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape more than 100 miles in extent, spans the horizon. Cultivated fields and country seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Neversink Hills at the south; Nyack Mountain, Haverstraw Peak and the Highlands toward the north, with Long Island and the ocean in the east, all lie revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

LLEWELLYN PARK is less than one hour from New-York City via Morris and Essex Railroad, ten trains per day each way, foot of Barclay-st. or Christopher-st., and via New-Jersey Railroad and Orange and Newark horse railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., twenty trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountainous side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For maps, terms and particulars, as well as cards of admission, Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL, No. 60 William-st., N.Y.,
or at Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N.J.,
or to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., N.Y.

N.B.—Twenty-five HOUSES, in various styles of architecture, have already been built, and the following sites remain unsold, viz.:

2 lots	$10,000 each.
2 lots	7,500 each.
2 lots	6,000 each.
10 lots	5,000 each.
2 lots	3,000 each.
2 lots	2,500 each.
11 lots	2,000 each.
50 lots, 50 by 200, on Park-av., 100 feet wide, at	1,500 each.

For a more full description of Llewellyn Park see "Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture," page 568.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE;—An elegant modern built brick mansion, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence; has wide porte-cochere and carved piazzas; also gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace and every modern convenience, together with five acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, finely shaded with natural forest, ornamental and fruit trees; walks and carriage-drive covered with Kingston gravel. On the premises is carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house filled, and all necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the crown of the hill adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River for forty miles up, and the Harlem Valley far into Westchester County. It is conveniently located within seven minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Tubby Hook, and one hour's drive from the City Hall, New-York City, through the Central Park. Part of the furniture can remain. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 59 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE country residence, situated in New-Jersey, 3½ miles from the City of Newark. The house is two story, attic and basement; 13 rooms; well and cistern water in basement; range, heater, &c.; all in good order. About two acres of land under good cultivation, well stocked with fruit trees, good bearing; grapevines, blackberries, strawberries, currants, &c. Barn new, and outhouses all in good order. Price, $4,000. Will be sold on easy terms, or would be exchanged for a good, convenient, pleasantly located house, in the upper part of this City or in Brooklyn, worth about $10,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

COTTAGES AT NEWTOWN, L.I., TO LET.—Four of said cottages, are known as Clermont-terrace, and each contains a fine garden plot; rent $450 each. Also, a small cottage, with garden; $250 to suitable tenants. They will be leased for one or more years. Newtown is well known as a desirable and healthy location, having all the attractions of the country, together with the conveniences of the city—the distance is less than one hour from the City by railroad and boat. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, at the residence of Samuel Lord, near the city.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A dwelling house, built in the best manner for the occupant, lined with brick, containing nine bedrooms, and well arranged for a genteel residence; location superior, being the crown of 2d-av.; the ground 200 feet front by 165 deep; is decorated with evergreens and fruit trees. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreen and ornamental trees. The house is about 40 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a floor, two stories and basement, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, IN THE village of West Farms, N.Y., containing about 1½ acres of ground, with every variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; house large and nearly new; barn and outbuildings new, and all in good order. A map and description of the property can be seen by applying to A. FINLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A DEsirable country seat, containing about 1½ acres, with a variety of fruit. House and stable in good order; house large and commodious and commands a view of the Sound; 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, No. 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a beautiful country residence on the bank of the Passaic River, New-Jersey; furnished or unfurnished, with out-houses complete, green-house, and fifteen acres of good land; plenty of choice fruit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. H. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N.Y.

ORANGE, N.J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, ... Also, country seats and houses to let for the season ... by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A.M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P.M.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE, known as Castlewood, in Llewellyn Park, for sale at a bargain. See Real Estate column.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone front, on 5th-av., south of 34th-st.;
Also,
4-story, high stoop, on 31st-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;
Also,
4-story, high stoop, on 36th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;
Also,
4-story, high stoop, on 38th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;
Also,
Two 4-story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.;
Also,
A number of very desirable houses and lots for sale on 35th, 36th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts.;
Also,
4-story English basement, brown-stone, on 31st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 35 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class furnished house, 22x50, lot 22x100, 3-story basement and high stoop, in good order, complete with all the modern improvements; in a pleasant and central location, convenient to the Fulton-av. cars. Possession soon, if desired; terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague, corner of Court-st., over the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone front house, with all the improvements; house 24.10x55 feet, with extension 22x16; lot 100 feet. For particulars inquire of J. DONALDSON, No. 6 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 25 Oak-st. Apply to THOMAS DARLINGTON, No. 25 Pine-st., where a map of the property can be seen.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 116 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 38 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 31 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Feb. 4, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 20 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HEYLERT & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made at all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1864.
THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is to the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 20th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the offices of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 44 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given. PETER S. WANDEL, Treasurer Richmond County.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P.M., punctually. Admission fee $250 per annum. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst. By order of the Board of Directors, THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 73 Wall-street. DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON H. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE.—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNCE B. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. December 31, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M. Six per cent. interest allowed to depositors.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice-Pres'ts.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN A LARGE VILLAGE 12 miles from New-York—buildings, horses, wagons, stock, good will, &c.; a large and profitable business has been done for many years; population chiefly City merchants. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., from 9 to 11 A.M.

$5,000.—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount wishes to engage in some well-established business as partner or otherwise. Address CLARKE BLISS, Box No. 180 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P.M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and take TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking	
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ... { $100 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on *WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17*, has *splendid accommodations for a few passengers at reduced rates*, payable in U.S. currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ... Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... March 5.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 2,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 2,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 2,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 2. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $... and $...; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N.F., $40, $30 and $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage—$80, $66 and $30. Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23. Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland. For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U.S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9, N.R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P.M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
To sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P.M., The U.S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N.R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
P.S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely. No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander. Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U.S. Mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received on bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP OLYMPUS are informed that she will commence to discharge, under general order at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY MORNING, 13th inst. All goods not permitted will be sent to U.S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 30 and 32 Greenwich-st., New-York. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!
PREMIUMS.
TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:
I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.
The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.
Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.
The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.
To B. T. BABBITT:
SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.
I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.
If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately. J. D. W.

Bright golden day that ever gave
The world a man who cares to save
Betimes the toil of womankind,
A man with an ingenious mind
Bestows real gifts to us;
Because experience proveth thus.
In every way its claims to aid,
There's none but true assertions made.
Thus to affirm the truth we're bold,
Since using this we are not sold;
Saving our time and patience too—
Our friends will find this statement true,
A single trial and you can
Perceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,742, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—LOST OR MISLAID, A ONE-YEAR United States Certificate of Indebtedness, dated Feb. 6, 1863, No. 20,352. Payment has been stopped. The bankers, brokers, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. A. VIGNOT, No. 137 Spring-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, by calling at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 14.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE INIMITABLE DRAMA,
HELVEI; HELVEI; HELVEI; HELVEI; HELVEI;
or,
THE GALLEY-SLAVE OF TOULON,
THE GALLEY-SLAVE OF TOULON,
which, by particular request, will be CONTINUED ONE WEEK LONGER, AND POSITIVELY BUT ONE, as it must give place to THE GREAT DOMESTIC DRAMATIC SPECTACLE, MIRIAM'S CRIME, which will be brought out next Monday, with gorgeous scenery and enchanting music.
Hence, Helvei will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK, at 3 and half-past 7, and positively no longer.
Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also, THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot, making the most amusing, interesting and laughable entertainment to be found in the City.
THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS, THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN, each over eight feet high.
THE TALLEST QUARTET OF HUMANITY ever seen on the face of this globe.
THEY ARE PERFECT WONDERS, and no lover of the curious, or of NATURE'S MARVELOUS WORKS, should fail seeing them.
They are visible at all hours, as are also THE TWO ELFIN DWARFS, The LILIPUTIAN KING, ... and GEN. GRANT, Jr., 14 years old, and 22 in. high, 17 years old and 31 in. high. A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG. The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY, ALBINO FAMILY. THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, Wax Figures of Queen Victoria, Prince and Princess of Wales and other celebrities.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS! have just been added to the Aquaria.
LET PISCATORIAL SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE! They are to be seen luxuriating in the elegant crystal fountain, as if in their own mountain streams.
A MONSTER PYTHON, the great dragon of the East, and OTHER MONSTER SERPENTS, ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Notwithstanding this immense combination of Novelties—four times as much as can be found elsewhere at ten times the cost, the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, at 8, (NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,) will be produced Verdi's celebrated Opera in four acts of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, with splendid mise en scene, and the following extraordinary cast:

Amelia	MME. MEDORI
Oscar	MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica	MLLE. SULZER
Richard	SIG. MAZZOLENI
Reinhart	SIG. BELLINI
Samuel	SIG. DUBREUL
Tom	SIG. MULLER
A Judge	SIG. REICHARDT
Sylvan	SIG. MASSIA
Conductor	SIG. J. NUNO

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Director, having been requested by patrons of the Opera to be permitted to go upon the stage during the MASQUERADE BALL, begs to inform those desirous of doing so that a limited number of tickets will be issued for that purpose. Application to be made at the Box Office on Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, revival of Donizetti's Grand Opera of POLIUTO. MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI, SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI and FERNANDO BELLINI, for the first time in New-York in their respective roles.
SIG. BRIGNOLI, the favorite Tenor, will shortly make his appearance.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, AND THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES, speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £1,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼; close at 10¾.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, 15th, WEDNESDAY, 17th, and FRIDAY, 19th, will be acted Marston's new play, PURE GOLD.
Characters in the prologue and drama by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Daly, W. R. Floyd, Norton, Moore, Brown, Pope, Parkes, Williamson, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Carman and Miss Green.
TUESDAY, 16th, THURSDAY, 18th, and SATURDAY, 20th, Mr. Lester Wallack's new play, ROSEDALE. (Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third times.) Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. Carriages can be ordered each evening of Pure Gold at 10¾ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST ... Manager. Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, Between Prince and Spring-sts. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Admission 25c.
FOURTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS, as white as the driven snow; were recently imported from Germany, and are the only ones ever seen in any country. Not one spot or a single dark shade tarnishes the dazzling whiteness of these magnificent birds. A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK, captured near Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri River, by A PARTY OF ASSINIBOINE INDIANS. The only one exhibited in the City for many years. A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW. In the Empire of Burmah, this animal is worshipped by the inhabitants. It is considered a sacrilegious act to touch or molest them in any manner. To be seen at all hours, an immense number of other animals. THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY. STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864. NO PERFORMANCE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864. BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. PELLETIER. LE FILS DE GIBOYER. Comedie in 5 acts by E. Augier, author of "Les Effrontés." Box-office during the day at No. 632 Broadway.

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON'S First Concert in New-York, will take place at Irving Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, on which occasion the following artists have kindly volunteered to assist:

Mrs. J. M. MOZART	Soprano
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON	Tenor
Sig. CENTIMERI	Baritone
Mr. J. N. PATTISON	Pianist
Mr. H. APPY	Violinist
Mr. DRESSLER	Accompanyist
Sig. ABELLA	Conductor

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets fifty cents; reserved seats, fifty cents extra; to be had at the music-stores, and at the Hall.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON RECONSTRUCTION, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. The fifth lecture in the course of the Woman's Loyal League will be delivered as above. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, 757 Broadway, and at the office of the Women's League, No. 20 Cooper Institute. Platform tickets sold only at the *Anti-Slavery* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st. Care will be taken to protect the reserved seats, to keep open a passage thereto, and to avoid the confusion witnessed at the lecture of Miss Dickinson.

PROF. DOREMUS will give the THIRD LECTURE of his Course on the "WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE," AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Each of the Lectures will be illustrated by a series of new and surprising EXPERIMENTS, made on the GRANDEST SCALE. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Only 400 more tickets are for sale. For sale at the bookstores, and at the door. Reserved seats can only be retained till 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

"AUSTRALIA."—A DESCRIPTIVE AND humorous lecture, by HARRIETTE CHIRNY, ... resident there, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, at 8 P.M. Admission 25 cents.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND NEW-YORK CIRCUS. Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st. Proprietor and Director ... JAMES COOKE.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING. UNPARALLELED AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS SUCCESS Of the MAMMOTH AND SUPERB HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE, which has at once achieved the distinction of being the PRIDE AND ORNAMENT Of the EMPIRE CITY.
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING. Hundreds unable to obtain admission. UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION of WONDER AND DELIGHT BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT at the MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY of the building and THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE.
This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States. It also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.
The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are the beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.
GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED, it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.
THE GRAND HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES which will be presented on EVERY EVENING, will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA will appear in a rapid succession of MARVELS OF EQUITATION, *gracefully daring acts of "Haute Horsemanship," calculated* "TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER," Elegant and Astounding Feats of GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY, AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH, UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS. THE COMPANY COMPRISES THIRTY-SIX OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7¼; the performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.
A GRAND MATINEE EACH WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N.G.S.N.Y., IN AID OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR, AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—"William Tell" ... Rossini
2. Aria—"Let all obey"—... ... Balfe
Mr. S. C. Campbell.
3. Aria—"Qui la voce"—I Puritani ... Bellini
Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt.
4. Serenade—"Good-night, beloved" ... Balfe
Mr. Wm. Castle.
5. Reminiscences pour le Piano—"Norma" ... Jaell
Miss Blanche Carpenter.
6. Trio—"Attila" ... Verdi
Mrs. Van Zandt, Mr. Castle, Mr. Campbell.
7. Selections—"Faust" ... Gounod
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.
1. Overture—"Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
2. Polka—"Nightingale" ... ...
3. Selections—"I Lombardi" ... Verdi
4. Il Bacio—"The Kiss" ... Arditi
5. Selections—"I Due Foscari" ... Verdi
6. Quickstep—"13th Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y." ... Grafulla
7. Tattoo ... By 13th Regiment Drum Corps
The Instrumental music by Grafulla's Full Military and Orchestral Band.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets One Dollar each. For sale at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

PERHAM'S. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. IN AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS. THE WONDERFUL AND COLOSSAL STEREOSCOPTICON. The only complete apparatus in this country, showing BEAUTIFUL STATUARY, GORGEOUS ARCHITECTURE, ENCHANTING LANDSCAPE, WAR TABLEAUX and PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MILITARY MEN, including Major-Generals GRANT, McCLELLAN, BANKS, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE, SICKLES, and others, in connection with the MIRROR OF THE REBELLION. A gigantic illustrated history of the war. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. This great combination of novel attractions is exhibited in aid of Perham's NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE, and is nightly attended by THRONGS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS, whose frequent demonstrations of approval testify to the SUPERIORITY OF THE STEREOSCOPTICON, and to the THRILLING FIDELITY OF THE MIRROR. SINGLE ADMISSION ... 25 CENTS. Buy a DOLLAR TICKET, which admits four, contributes to the INVALID SOLDIERS' FUND, and secures an interest in the DONATION PROPERTY. Office open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. daily, when tickets and information may be obtained. All orders for tickets by mail or express should be sent to JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, No. 585 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st. BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N.Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE. A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Fourteen miles from New-York. At Riverdale, on the Hudson. Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M.A. Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N.Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the new Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

$75.50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMmon English, half a year—from Feb. 22 to July 23—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 366 BOWERY, ladies and gentlemen receive thorough and practical instruction in all English branches; also, in Latin and Greek. Particular attention given in commercial branches. Separate rooms for private instruction.

ELEGANT BUSINESS-WRITING GUARANTEED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, gives private lessons in penmanship, and engages to remove stiffness, cramping and trembling from the worst hand, and give an easy, rapid, business style.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 8.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A TEACHER, RECOMMENDED AS a qualified, capable, efficient, persevering, faithful and successful instructor, desires an engagement—partial or full time—to teach mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, book-keeping, &c., or English branches; salary moderate. Address PHILOS, Box No. 169 Times Office.

I WISH TO RECOMMEND TO SOME first-class family—up town—a distinguished teacher of the piano (lady) who is a pupil of Mr. R. E. Hills, and a brilliant pianist; she wishes board and room as compensation. Address PIANIST, Box No. 131 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—WANTED, FOUR second-hand pianos—one at $50, one at $75, one at $100, and one at $125, for which the cash will be paid by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED—A FEW FIRST-class boarders can be accommodated at ..., near ... to all ferries. Apply at the third door above ... Road, on south side of Pacific-st., or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office.

ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY TWO young men, not higher up than 18th-st. Address F. B., Box No. 110 Times Office.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE PROSPECTIVE DRAFT.

Interesting Report of the County Volunteer Committee.

The following report was presented to the Board of Supervisors Tuesday, ordered to be printed in document form, and the ordinance attached thereto adopted:

The County Volunteer Committee, to whom was referred a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors at their meeting, held Feb. 2, requesting certain particulars as to the quota of the County of New-York, under the last call of the President for 500,000 men, would respectfully

REPORT.

That though the committee have made every effort to procure this information for the board, they have as yet been unsuccessful, in consequence of the authorities at Washington not having announced the quota of the State under the President's last call. As soon as your committee can ascertain the facts authoritatively, they will be communicated to your board without delay.

Your committee, however, have themselves made an estimate of what will be required of New-York County under the call of the President for 500,000 men. This estimate is based upon the quota allotted to New-York under the previous call for 300,000 men, and is made up entirely from the data which the operations of your committee have made available.

The estimate is annexed, marked Appendix A.

Your committee deem it proper to state, in this connection, that they are satisfied that the quota of the City of New-York, under the several calls of the President heretofore issued, have been fixed at altogether too large a figure.

It is well known that there is a numerous floating population constantly coming into and leaving the City, but who are assumed to belong to it because they happen to be in it at the time when the enrollment is made. This floating population probably amounts to 200,000 souls, who are counted as part of the City population, but who cannot be held liable to draft here.

And it follows that the residents proper of the County are compelled to furnish from their own number, in case of draft, men sufficient to supply the number added to our quota because of the presence of this floating population in the City.

Your committee have thought it proper to make due representations on this subject in the proper quarter, and they shall make every effort on this and other equally reasonable grounds, to bring the quota of the County under the new call for troops down to the number only which, by right and justice, ought to be required of the County of New-York.

Your committee would also respectfully report, that the appropriation of $2,000,000 made on the 26th day of October, 1863, for the purpose of raising volunteers to supply the deficiency under the call of the 5th of January, and to make up the quota under any future call, will be soon expended, and an additional appropriation is needed at once. By the statement of the committee's operations annexed, both under the Substitute and Relief Ordinance, and the Ordinance to raise Substitute Soldiers, (marked Appendix B,) it will be seen at a glance, in what manner the money intrusted to your committee has been expended, and what number of men have thus far been raised.

Your committee are happy to state that while our former appropriations for this purpose have been illegal, and hence it has been difficult to obtain subscriptions for them, the Legislature has just passed an enactment by which not only all previous acts are legalized, but the matter of bounties is left somewhat discretionary with the local governments, so that the appropriation now proposed will be in accordance with law, and subscriptions thereto will, therefore, without doubt, be readily obtained.

The committee had hoped to add to this report a copy of this law, but as yet it has not been received.

Also annexed, and marked Appendix C, is the draft of an ordinance making a further appropriation of $2,000,000 for the procurement of volunteers.

Your committee, in conclusion, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That this report be received, and, with the Appendix, be printed in document form.

Resolved, That the ordinance annexed, and marked Appendix C, be, and it is hereby, adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. R. STEWART.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF MEN FURNISHED OR COMMUTED FOR BY THE COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, AND BY THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, UP TO AND INCLUDING FEBRUARY SIXTH, WITH ESTIMATE OF MEN LIKELY TO BE REQUIRED OF NEW-YORK, UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, WITH INFORMATION AS TO PROBABILITY OF THE QUOTA BEING FILLED WITHOUT DRAFT.

Men Demanded.	
Under the call of the President for 300,000 men by the 5th January, the quota of New-York was fixed at	12,000 men.
There was added one-half to supply anticipated deficiency by reason of exemptions	6,000 men.
Total called for under 5th January call	18,000 men.
The call for 500,000 men being virtually a call for 200,000 men for 10th March, in addition to the call for 300,000 for the 5th of January, the additional number required of New-York to supply our quota of the 200,000 men, calculated on the basis of the quota on the call for 300,000 men will be ...... 8,000 men. Add one-half for deficiency 4,000 men.	
Total likely to be called for under the 10th March call	12,000 men.
Total quota under the two calls	30,000 men.
Deduct from the above the men added to supply deficiencies, viz	10,000 men.
The quota of New-York would be filled under the calls, if there should be raised by volunteering or draft	20,000 men.
Men Furnished.	
Toward supplying these 20,000 men, the County Substitute and Relief Committee furnished substitutes for drafted men to the number of	1,855 men.
They paid commutation (which counted as men) for drafted men	102 men.
They relieved the families of drafted men, who elected to go to the war	4 men.
Total number of men furnished by Substitute and Relief Committee	1,961 men.
The County Volunteer Committee have paid of volunteers ...... 4,682 men. Of men reënlisted in the field ...... 1,160 men.	
Total number of men furnished by County Volunteer Committee	5,882 men.
Total furnished by the County Substitute and Relief Committee and the County Volunteer Committee toward the quota under the call for 500,000 men	7,843 men.
Add to this the number estimated to have been obtained by the draft who were not relieved by the County	2,500 men.
Estimated number of men raised up to Feb. 6, the date of this report, to be credited to the City of New-York, on the call for 500,000 men	10,343 men.
Your committee estimate that up to the 1st of March they will furnish an average of 150 men per day, including volunteers and reënlisted men, being for the twenty-five days remaining	3,750 men.
Making a grand total to be deducted from the estimated quota of 20,000 men under the President's call for 500,000 men	14,093 men.
General Result.	
Estimated quota under call for 500,000 men	20,000 men.
Deduct volunteers, drafted men, &c	14,093 men.
Deficiency to be supplied by draft if it be not delayed beyond March	5,907 men.
Add one-half for deficiency in case of draft	2,954 men.
Total in case of draft	8,861 men.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS UNDER SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF ORDINANCE, ADOPTED AUG. 26, 1863.

Amount appropriated by Ordinance adopted August 26, 1863		$2,000,000 00
Amount subscribed and paid in		$945,800 00
Expended for the Relief of 1,855 Drafted persons who furnished Substitutes	$556,500 00	
Expended for the relief of 102 drafted persons who did not furnish substitutes and for whom commutation was paid to the Government	30,600 00	
Expended for families of four conscripts who elected to go to the war	1,100 00	
Expended for Substitute found to be a deserter after actually being mustered into the service	125 00	
Expended for all other purposes, including printing, advertising, clerk hire, rent, &c	[illegible]	603,035 55
Balance of amount subscribed and paid in unexpended		$342,764 45
Transferred to account of Substitute Bounty Fund		300,000 00
Amount still remaining		$42,764 45
Total appropriation		$2,000,000 00
Expended for all purposes		603,035 55
Amount expended less than appropriation		$1,396,964 45

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS UNDER SUBSTITUTE VOLUNTEER ORDINANCE, ADOPTED OCT. 26, 1863 (UP TO AND INCLUDING FEB. 6).

Amount appropriated by Ordinance adopted Oct. 26, 1863		$2,000,000 00
Amount transferred from the unexpended balance of Substitute Relief Fund		300,000 00
Total amount available		$2,300,000 00
Amount subscribed and paid in		$1,646,000 00
Amount transferred from the unexpended balance of Substitute and Relief Fund		300,000 00
Amount actually raised		$1,946,000 00
Expended in the pay of 4,682 volunteers	$1,407,900 00	
Expended in the payment of 1,160 reënlisted men	356,700 00	
Expended for all other purposes, including printing, advertising, clerk hire, rent, &c	14,190 48	1,778,790 48
Balance of amount subscribed unexpended		$167,209 52
Total appropriation		$2,000,000 00
Amount transferred from the unexpended balance of Substitute and Relief Fund		300,000 00
Total amount available		$2,300,000 00
Expended for all purposes, to Feb. 6		1,778,790 48
Amount expended less than amount available		$521,209 52

APPENDIX C.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ARMIES OF THE UNION, AS PART AND PARCEL OF THE QUOTA OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, UNDER THE CALL OF THE PRESIDENT FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of expediting the raising of the additional number of men recently called for by the President of the United States, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay, as hereinafter provided, such sum and sums of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for such service, not exceeding $300 for any one volunteer, who shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required to be furnished by this County under the last call of the President.

SEC. 2. The moneys authorized by the preceding section to be paid for volunteers shall be paid to such volunteers respectively, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as said Comptroller may designate, immediately on their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their having enlisted and been duly accepted, and mustered into the military service of the United States, for the term of three years or during the war.

SEC. 3. The Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New-York, and the following-named members of this board, that is to say, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM M. TWEED and WILLIAM R. STEWART, are hereby designated and appointed a committee to procure the enlistment of volunteers authorized by this ordinance, and to secure that the volunteers raised under this and previous ordinances, for the same purpose, are counted upon the quota of this County, under the last call of the President.

SEC. 4. In order that the Comptroller may be enabled to make the payments hereinbefore authorized, and the expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of this ordinance, he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the faith and credit of the County of New-York, a sum not exceeding an aggregate of two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

SEC. 5. For the money so borrowed, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the County therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Bounty Fund Bonds," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the County, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 6. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the board, and attested by the Clerk of this board. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the principal shall be redeemable on the 1st day of June, 1865.

SEC. 7. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the County of New-York, and of the Board of Supervisors of said County, is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

THE CHATHAM-STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Great Excitement Among the "Dead Rabbits."

THE ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE VICTIM.—HE REFUSES TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIS MURDERER.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon impanneled a jury at the New-York Hospital, and proceeded to take the testimony in the case of MICHAEL PURCELL, who was shot on Friday, at No. 145 Chatham-street, by Mr. JOHN VALENTINE GEARY, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The following testimony was given:

Edward O'Brien testified that he resided at No. 6 Doyer-street, and that he was a partner in the curiosity show at No. 145 Chatham-street; on Thursday evening the wounded man (PURCELL) came to the above-named place, and threatened to break up the business unless we paid him $3 per day; at 11 o'clock yesterday he came there alone and smashed the table and other things, and assaulted the organ-player; Mr. John Valentine Geary was attacked by him, and Geary drew a revolver and shot Purcell; they were about twelve feet apart when the shot was fired; Purcell was shot after he had finished breaking the things; the latter had no knife, pistol or club; as soon as Purcell was shot he turned and ran down stairs; Mr. Geary left the room and witness followed him; witness left him, Geary, at the corner of Doyer-street and Bowery.

James Geary testified: I live at No. 15 Bowery; I am a showman; I witnessed the shooting of Purcell; between 11 and 12 o'clock I saw Purcell in the showroom in Chatham-street; the first thing I saw he was pushing the organ-player against a table, almost pushing him over; he then smashed the table, and knocked down a glass-case and everything else in the place; Geary then drew a revolver and shot Purcell instantly; I think he shot Purcell twice; Purcell then ran out, and that was the last I saw of him; Geary and Purcell were about ten feet apart when the shooting took place.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that MICHAEL PURCELL came to his dangerous injuries by a pistol-shot at the hands of JOHN VALENTINE GEARY."

PURCELL has refused to make any complaint against the accused, and says that if he lives he will pay him in his own coin, and if he dies he desires the whole transaction to die with him.

Coroner NAUMANN then committed the accused to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. PURCELL is about 23 years of age, and is a native of Ireland.

During the evening succeeding the shooting of PURCELL, another affray occurred in the Bowery growing out of the affair above recited, which at one time threatened very serious results. It appears that a great excitement was kept up all night throughout the Fourth and Sixth Wards, on account of the shooting affair in Chatham-street. The whole of the "Dead Rabbit" gang became highly exasperated on account of the fact that their leader had been shot and mortally wounded. At about 8 o'clock P. M. EUGENE GEARY, brother of the prisoner was passing along the Bowery, opposite Casar's Dining Saloon, when he was accosted by a friend of PURCELL, named JIM BARSLEY, who said, "How is your murdering brother?" GEARY replied, "I suppose he is locked up." DANIEL MCDERMOTT, a person well known to the police, then interfered and called GEARY a thief. BARSLEY passed a pistol to MCDERMOTT, when the latter challenged GEARY to a fight. The latter caught MCDERMOTT's hand, and while he held it, drew a revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle close to MCDERMOTT's head and tried to fire. Fortunately the pistol missed fire, otherwise MCDERMOTT would have been a dead man. About this time Officer LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, came to the scene and put an end to further hostilities by taking the offenders to the station-house.

Extensive Fire on Water-street.

DAMAGE ABOUT $50,000—ATTEMPT TO BURN A LARGE BONDED WAREHOUSE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the warehouse of Messrs. MILLER & CANESS, No. 863 Water-street. The building was five stories in height, and from the first floor, where the fire originated, it speedily extended throughout the entire building. The loss on the latter is estimated at about $5,000. It was stored principally with coffee, sugar, molasses and cotton. The loss on goods is about $40,000; said to be fully insured in City companies. The police report that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion among some bales of cotton that were stored in the premises a few hours before the fire broke out.

Fire-Marshal BAKER yesterday made a thorough examination as to the origin, and it is his opinion that the cotton stowed there on Friday afternoon was set on fire previous to being brought there—*i. e.*, that some one or more of the bales of cotton had fire put inside, and that the element was smouldering for several hours after the cotton had been placed in the storehouse. The cotton had just been received from New-Orleans, and consisted of nineteen bales.

The building adjoining, on Water-street, is a very extensive bonded warehouse, in which, according to Marshal BAKER's report, there were stored goods to the amount of many millions of dollars. Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., and other well-known merchants have a great quantity of goods stored in this bonded warehouse, and the theory of the Fire Marshal is that instead of the fire being the result of spontaneous combustion, the cotton was fired for the purpose of burning the extensive warehouse adjoining, together with the contents. If this theory be correct, it is one of the most daring attempts at incendiarism that has recently been chronicled.

The Metropolitan Fair.

RAFFLING PROTESTED AGAINST.

The following protest has been handed us for publication:

The undersigned, ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, feel bound solemnly to protest against the introduction of raffling at the Metropolitan Fair, proposed to be held in the City of New-York, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission:

1. We protest against it because it is, in our opinion, contrary to the Word of God.

2. We protest against it, because it is absolutely contrary to the law of the State, which forbids, under pains and penalties, "the setting up or proposing any money, or things in action, to be raffled for, or the becoming interested in the distribution of any money, goods, or things in action, by lot or chance."

3. We protest against it, because the judgment of the civilized world, as expressed in the legislation of many Christian States, (our own in particular,) condemns, as immoral, all resort to the lot, or what is commonly called chance, for the purpose of raising money, or disposing of articles, not otherwise readily salable.

As the logical issues of these positions, and under the inevitable constraint of duty which they involve, we cannot take part, directly or indirectly, in an enterprise, which, however worthy in its ulterior objects, is publicly advertised to close in violation of both divine and human law, and in disregard of the judgment of mankind and of the interests of morality, which cannot fail to react powerfully in a tendency to debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue.

Signed by
Gardiner Spring, Pastor of Brick Church, N. Y.
J. McElroy, of Scotch Presbyterian Church, N. Y.
Geo. Potts, Pastor of University-place Presbyterian Church, N. Y.
Thomas De Witt, Minister of Coll. R. D. Church, N. Y.
John M. Krebs, Pastor of Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, New-York.
E. P. Rodgers, Pastor of S. Dutch Ch., N. Y.
Stephen H. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Ch., N. Y.
Howard Crosby, Pastor of Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York.
Wm. R. Williams, Pastor of Amity-street Baptist Church, New-York.
E. Thomson, Ed. *Advocate & Journal*, N. Y.
Henry J. Fox, Pastor of Central M. E. Ch., N. Y.
N. L. Rice, Pastor of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York.
Edward Lathrop, Pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, New-York.
Thomas D. Anderson, Pastor First Baptist Church, New-York.
E. C. Wines, Cor. Sec. Prison Association.
H. D. Ganse, Pastor N. W. Reform Dutch Church, New-York.
Jas. J. Owen, Vice President New-York Free Academy, New-York.
Chas. K. Imbrie, Pastor 1st Pres. Ch., Jersey City.
J. Romeyn Berry, Pastor 3d R. C. Ch., Jersey City.
Wheelock H. Parmly, Pastor Baptist Ch., J. City.
E. R. Craven, Pastor 3d Pres. Ch., Newark, N. J.
J. M. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary American Tract Society, New-York.
H. Dyer, No. 3 Bible House.
John Cotton Smith, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New-York.
Charles Whitehead, Captain N. Y. Hospital, N. Y.
W. H. Ten Eyck, Pastor Reform Dutch Church, Astoria, L. I.
Benj. C. Taylor Pastor Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, New-Jersey.
D. M. L. Quackenbush, Pastor Prospect Hill Ch.
Henry Verbalge, Pastor Reform Church, Irvington, New-Jersey.
Jas. B. Wilson, Pastor Reform Dutch Church, Long Branch, New-Jersey.
Jacob Fehrmann, Pastor Reform Dutch Church, Richmond, Staten Island.
Wm. H. Steele, Newark, N. J.
N. W. Jones, New-York.
E. T. Hiscox, Pastor Stanton-street Baptist Church, New-York.
Ira R. Steward, Pastor Mariner's Church, Oliver-street, New-York.
R. L. Dashiel, Pastor Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City.
J. Brinton Smith, Rector St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.
Daniel Curry, Pastor Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, New-York.
John Dowling, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New-York.
Duncan Dunbar, Pastor McDougal-street Baptist Church, New-York.
W. H. Pendleton, Pastor Cannon-street Baptist Church, New-York.
Frank Remington, Pastor Harlem Baptist Church.
J. W. Daniels, Pastor Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.
Daniel Morris, New-York.
G. Alex. Peltz, Pastor Pilgrim Baptist Church, New-York.
Jona Q. Adams, Pastor Antioch St. Baptist's Church, New-York.
Jas. Harkness, Pastor Scotch Pres. Church, Jersey City.
A. D. L. Jewett, Pastor Pres. Ch., Throg's Neck.
John Hancock, Pastor Throop-av., Pres. Church, Brooklyn.
J. D. Wells, Pastor South Third-st. Pres. Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
J. McDougal, Jr., Pastor Ainslie-st. Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
S. F. Farmer, Pastor Twenty-eighth-st. Pres. Church, New-York.
Nathaniel West, Pastor Second-st. Pres. Church, Brooklyn.
A. P. Botsford, Pastor Pres. Church, East Eighty-sixth-st., New-York.
B. F. Stead, Pastor Pres. Church, Astoria.
John P. Knox, Pastor Pres. Ch., Newtown, L. I.
Wm. R. Duryee, Pastor Ref. D. Church, E. Williamsburgh.
Thos. Davis, Pastor Hammonton Baptist Church, N. J.
Wm. Verrinder, City Missionary, Jersey City.
T. J. Evans, Mod. N. Y. Pres. Blauveltville, N. Y.
Jas. K. Campbell, New-York.
Seth Bliss, New-York.
Matthias Lusk, Jersey City.
R. D. Van Kleek, Jersey City.
Jas. L. Chapman, Bergen, N. J.
S. B. Campbell, Newark, N. J.
W. C. Van Meter, New-York.
W. S. Mikels, New-York.
Joshua Fletcher, New-York.
David T. Morrill, New York.
H. F. Smith, New-York.
H. G. Farley, New-York.
David Terry, Rec. Sec. Miss. Society M. E. Ch., N. Y.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular meeting was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, Prof. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman, presiding, BENJ. GARVEY, Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting by reading a very interesting summary of scientific news. Under the head of Astronomy, he gave an account of the recent observations made by the leading astronomers on the companion of Sirius. Under the head of Medicine, he described a disease now prevalent amongst the inhabitants of Iceland, as well as amongst their cattle and dogs, and which is caused by an insect depositing its larvæ in the intestines; he also mentioned the discovery of infusoria in the blood of a man who died of typhoid fever, and called attention to a new application of electricity as a curative agent in asthma. Under the head of Photography, he mentioned a new developing agent lately introduced. He also called special attention to the meteorological observations called for by Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL, to be made in all parts of the world, to determine the action of the moon in influencing the state of the weather at the full and quadrature.

New inventions and discoveries being called for, a member exhibited to the association WILMOTT's patent Tompion for cannon and guns. This invention consists of two plates of metal, connected by a mill-headed screw, between which a mass of India rubber is placed, so that on turning the screw the plates are drawn together, the rubber being compressed, is forced out at the sides, completely filling the bore of the gun and fixing the Tompion firmly in it. It was regarded as a neat invention, though the principle of its action was not considered novel. The regular subject, "Tides and Waves, and Means of Utilizing their Power," was introduced by the Chairman, who read a paper on the theory of the tides, and traced the development of that theory by KEPLER and NEWTON, &c., through all its phases. He also commented upon the invaluable observations made by Prof. BACHE and officers of the United States Coast Survey to determine the laws of the tides as influenced by local causes all along our coast.

Mr. NORMAN WIARD gave an account of the *Bender*, a vessel invented, some eight years ago by an Englishman. It was, as its name implies, a ship capable of bending in the middle as the bow or stern would be lifted by a wave, the object being to utilize the force obtained in that way for the propulsion of the vessel. He, the speaker, regarded this as an absurd idea, but mentioned it as connected with the subject of the evening. Among other modes of utilizing the force of waves, the employment of a cylinder and piston was examined to determine how many horse power could be obtained. Messrs. WIARD, MILLER, ROWELL, DIBBEN, FISHER, GARVEY, and others remarked on this subject, the conclusion of all being that no power of economical value could be thus obtained.

Mr. FISHER gave an account of the Boston tide basins for obtaining water power by allowing one basin to fill while the tide was making in, and the other to empty while the tide ebbed, thus keeping up a continual flow from one basin to the other. He also stated, that on the River Po, barges are moored in the stream and are fitted up as flour-mills, the power being obtained from the current, and suggested the employment of such floating mills to utilize the current produced by the tide.

Mr. FRANK DIBBEN stated that such mills were in common use, on most of the principle streams in the West.

Mr. WIARD drew a tide wheel which he built several years ago for the Niagara River. It feathered in going against the stream, and the float, when thought by the current, was held by a pin so as to receive the full force of the stream. It was, of course, with vertical axis.

Dr. ROWELL made a drawing of a tide-wheel to be used in the sluice of a tide basin by a system of double gates; the water, whether entering or leaving the basin, was made to turn the wheel in one direction always.

It was stated that there are, in addition to the Boston mills, several others in Connecticut, on Staten Island, &c., which are worked by the power of the tides.

"Compressed Air as a Motive Power," being selected as the subject for discussion on Thursday evening next, on motion, the Association adjourned.

Junior Exhibition of the New-York Free Academy.

Cooper Institute was well filled, last evening, with an attentive and appreciative audience, more than half of whom were ladies, to witness the junior exhibition of the New-York Free Academy.

HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., who an evening paper announced as deceased, presided over the meeting, looking as well, hearty and dignified as ever. The exercises were commenced by the overture to "Tancredi," performed by Dodworth's Band, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH; after which prayer was offered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

The order of exercises comprised an oration—"Love of Country"—delivered by RUDOLPH W. SCHAGE, which was very well received; an oration—"America and Poland"—delivered by WM. H. LANE, which was also very well received; an oration—"Future of the United States"—delivered by FRANCIS A. SAMPSON, which was decidedly good; an oration—"Egotist"—delivered by CHAS. H. SMITH, Jr., which was very well delivered; an oration—"Watchwords"—delivered by WM. H. VAN ARSDALE, also very good; an original poem—"Woman and the War"—by GEO. W. BIRDSEYE, which was excellent and received with great enthusiasm; an oration—"Aimless Men"—by JOHN H. PARSONS; an oration—"Mirabeau"—by JOHN S. HUNT; an oration—"National Greatness"—by J. SPENCER SMITH; and "Perfection in Government," by WM. C. WARNER.

From the commencement the exercises were well conducted, each orator receiving a good share of applause, until it came to the poem of "Women and the War," by GEORGE W. BIRDSEYE, here the applause was almost deafening. The poem was very well composed. Commencing with EVE in the Garden of Eden, the temptation and eating of the forbidden fruit, he passed on through the various ages, mentioning, in terms of praise, the great JOAN OF ARC, paying a beautiful tribute of respect and esteem to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, he gradually came to the deserving women of the present day, their sacrifices at home, their anxiety for the dear ones in the army, their noble efforts in the hospitals, and the various other ways at home and abroad in which they had served their country faithfully, and so well performed their woman's mission to the soldier. His poem, alternately witty and serious, was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close he was twice obliged to come forward upon the stage and acknowledge the compliment, before the exercises were allowed to proceed. The mention of the Emancipation Proclamation by J. SPENCER SMITH, also caused great applause, and the able manner in which he handled his subject was well appreciated. Mr. JOHN S. HUNT also was very good; his subject, however—"Mirabeau"—was not sufficiently modern to thoroughly entertain the audience—they evidently wanted matters of the present day. Mr. JOHN H. PARSONS was rather nervous at first, but a hearty round of applause soon brought him to himself, and a beautiful bouquet, doubtless thrown by some fair hand, completely restored his self-possession.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Prof. Davies, Judge Davies, Peter Cooper, Mr. Lane of the Bank of Commerce, Profs. Owen and Docharty of the Academy, and Messrs. Vance, Miller, Hasting, Hayes, Farr and Tuthill of the Board of Education.

During the exercises Brig.-Gen. GEO. C. STRONG appeared upon the stage, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Davies, of Missouri. He was greeted with a round of applause, which he accepted in his usual smiling and good-humored manner.

The Female Assistance Society.

The managers of the Female Assistance Society acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following donations, and once more appeal to their friends and a generous community for the funds necessary to relieve the wants of the sick poor; they are ever with us, and the high prices of food and fuel constrain many to apply for assistance who, under more favorable circumstances, would trust to their own resources:

By Mrs. Cochran—From the estate of John Rose, deceased, late of the City of New-York, $10,000; James Lenox, Esq., $200; T. H. Faile, $100; R. L. & A. Stuart, $100; Mrs. James McBride, $100; Mrs. Johnston, $25; Mrs. J. X. McLanahan, $25; Miss Jay, $10; Mrs. R. B. Minturn, $25; An Unknown Friend, $5. By Miss Barbour—Mr. T. Cochran, $10; Mrs. Barbour, $3; Mrs. Irwin, $5. By Mrs. Irwin—Mrs. Margaret Morris, $5. By Mrs. Mitchell—D. L. Swan, Esq., life subscription, $30; Otis D. Swan, Esq., $5; A Friend, $3; Mrs. Pott, $2; Miss Pott, $2; Miss Brinkerhoff, $5; Mrs. R. L. Curtis, $5; Mrs. J. Callender, $2 50. By Mrs. Green—Mrs. G. G. Wilmerding, $3; Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, $3; Mrs. W. L. Mount, $3; Mr. C. H. Wilmerding, $3; Mr. C. T. Morton, $3; Mr. T. Runk, $1; Mr. T. A. Wilmerding, $3. By Mrs. Green—A Friend, $3. By Mrs. Van Wagenen—Mrs. J. Sturges, $5. By Mrs. Stowe—Miss S., $5; Mrs. Eicke, $2. By Mrs. Wicker—Mrs. G. Martin, $2; Mrs. A. Martin, $1. By Mrs. Joyce—Mr. Lewis, $. By Miss Sparks—Miss McClure, $5. By Miss Post—A gentleman, $20; Miss W. Post, $10; G., $5. By Mrs. Saltmore—Mr. F. F. Randolph, $50; Mr. Wetmore, $5; Mrs. J. Bruce, Sen., $5; Mrs. Wm. Cockcroft, $24; Mrs. D. Parish, $25; Mr. I. Hawley, $10; Mr. J. Hawley, $10; Mr. E. Hawley, $10; Mr. E. Belknap, $5; Mrs. Downer, $2; Mrs. T. Smith, $2. By Mrs. Shaffer—Mrs. Mackerel, $1; Mrs. Lose, 50 cts.; Mr. Bunnister, $3. By Mrs. Carter—Mrs. John Rodgers, $5. By Mrs. Oliver—Mr. J. D. Oliver, $10; Mrs. H. Lefferts, $10; Miss M. A. Kissam, $10; Mrs. C. A. Livingston, $5; Mr. David Banks, $5. By Mrs. Frear—Mr. Jacob Brower, $10.

The Late Firemen's Fight.

The Board of Fire Commissioners before whom was brought the matter of the fight at the late fire, corner of Spring and Mercer streets, between the members of Engine Companies numbers Fifty and Fifty-four, at which several persons were seriously injured, and one so badly shot as to require being taken to the Hospital, have decided to disband both companies; their apparatus have accordingly been taken from them, and the companies are no longer recognized as belonging to the New-York Fire Department. Fire Commissioners GORMAN, LAWRENCE and BOXHILL, deserve great credit from both the public and the department for the prompt manner in which they punished these refractory members. So long as the volunteer department is conducted by such gentlemen, and they are supported as they now are by the members generally, it will continue to be a credit to this City.

New Quarantine Site.

Several gentlemen, among the number Mayor GUNTHER, Ex-Mayor HALL, Surveyor ANDREWS, Dr. THOMPSON, Dr. GUNN, Dr. WALSER, Mr. CYRAS P. SMITH, Capt. JOHN GILLESPIE, and Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT, left the barge office pier yesterday morning on a steamer for the lower bay to locate a site for a new quarantine.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENEROUS OCULIST.—Mr. PETER GOUGLEMAN, oculist, doing business in Broadway, has been for some time furnishing poor soldiers, who have lost an eye in battle, with artificial ones, and so well has he counterfeited nature, that yesterday he was the object of a military visitation under the following circumstances: It appears that a soldier by the name of BAXTER, formerly of the First Massachusetts Artillery, who lost an eye at Fredericksburgh, called at the oculist's, and stated that he was poor, but, nevertheless, desirous of having a glass eye. Mr. GOUGLEMAN kindly furnished one, and the soldier went on his way contented. His journey, however, extended only to the Park Barracks, where he offered himself as a veteran for reënlistment. He passed the examination was sworn in, and received his bounty, $50 of which he sent to his mother in Massachusetts; the balance he deposited with the oculist. Before the glass-eyed recruit was fairly one of the rank and file, his former Captain, knowing of his defect, mentioned the matter to the recruiting officer, who singled BAXTER out, and accused him of dishonesty. BAXTER protested that he wanted to fight for his country again, and that nobody would know he had a glass eye if they would mind their own business. The recruiting officer, not satisfied with the argument, and imagining there was some complicity between the recruit and the oculist, waited on the doctor and threatened to arrest him if he did not produce the money BAXTER had deposited with him. This Mr. GOUGLEMAN was very willing to do, as the whole of the affair both as far as the eye was concerned and the money, was the result solely of a generous motive. BAXTER still retains his eye, the recruiting officer the money, and the oculist his good reputation.

LAUNCHES.—The new side-wheel steamer *Excelsior*, built at STACK's yard, for the Messrs. LEARY, was launched yesterday, at 3 P. M. The engines are being constructed by JAMES MURPHY & Co. With the power to be put in her, and her perfect model, speed may be reasonably anticipated. She is 220 feet in length, with 46 feet beam over all, and is to be in running order in the month of May. The new steamship *Fung-Shuey* was also launched yesterday, from E. S. WHITLOCK's yard, at Greenpoint. She is 210 feet in length, with 32 feet beam, and 17 feet from upper deck to keel, her between decks being 7 feet. Her engines and boiler were built by C. H. DELAMATER. She is intended for the Chinese waters.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—The Rev. TAPPING R. CHIPMAN has been appointed assistant to the Rector of St. George's Church and entered upon his duties Feb. 1. This appointment will be a gratification to the many friends of Mr. CHIPMAN, and also one on which we may congratulate the Rector and members of St. George's congregation. Mr. CHIPMAN's long experience and admirable character are well adapted to aid in promoting the successful administration of the immense parochial work of that large and flourishing church.

DROWNED.—A little girl, named JANE PARKER, an apple peddler, was accidentally drowned yesterday, at pier No. 12, North River. Deceased, at the time of the accident, was endeavoring to secure her basket, which had been thrown into the water by some boys. It is stated that no effort was made to rescue the girl, although several witnessed her struggles in the water. The body was not recovered.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—A gang of notoriously bad men made an attack on roundsman HERMAN, of the Fifth Precinct, on Friday night, at the foot of Canal-street, near Spring, while that officer was in the discharge of his duty. They clubbed and closed him in the most brutal manner. His injuries are very severe. Two of the rowdies, named MICHAEL BOYER and JOHN G. GARVIN, were arrested and committed for trial.

THE RE D'ITALIA.—The Italian iron-clad *Re d'Italia* went on a trial trip to the Lower Bay yesterday, and back to abreast of Eighteenth-street, North River, and then going over the same course again, her engines on one occasion making 51 revolutions, and showing a speed of 10½ and 11 knots. Her performance was highly satisfactory to her officers. She anchored in the North River on her return, and will proceed on another trial on Monday.

THE COOPER UNION.—The Literary Class of the Cooper Union will celebrate the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday by an interesting entertainment in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on the evening of Feb. 20. The class has been for some time under the tutorage of Mr. J. E. FROBISHER, Professor of Elocution, and is expected to acquit itself excellently.

SERENADE TO COL. PRICE.—Col. EDWIN LIVINGSTON PRICE, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, was serenaded Friday night at his residence, No. 50 Tenth-street, by the non-commissioned officers of his late command, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth having been consolidated with other regiments. After the serenade, the Colonel made a few remarks, and invited the serenaders to accept an excellent collation.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The annual election for officers of the Institute took place on Thursday afternoon. The regular nominations, headed by Gen. WM. HALL as President, were elected. The members' ticket being defeated. Out of a list of members of over twelve hundred, but 154 took sufficient interest in the affairs of the Institute to vote.

THE WELSH AND THE FAIR.—A committee of Welsh citizens have issued an earnest, eloquent appeal to their countrymen to respond to the call of the Sanitary Commission. A special place will be assigned them, as there will be to other nationalities, and the signs are that they will make most liberal contributions.

LAW REPORTS.

Collector of the Lawrence Estate—Motion to Dissolve the Injunction in the Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Lawrence vs. Parsons.—This was an application to dissolve an injunction restraining Weare D. Parsons from acting as collector of the estate of the late A. R. Lawrence, under an appointment of the Surrogate.

The case was noticed in the TIMES of Thursday. Counsel for the motion now contended that the appointment of a collector was entirely within the discretion of the Surrogate, and should be made whenever there is a probability of a long delay in the granting of administration in chief. The power to appoint was founded in the Revised Statutes as follows:

The Surrogate may in his discretion issue special letters of administration, authorizing the preservation and collection of the goods of the deceased.

No such informality in the bond, as not giving but one surety, when the statute requires two or more, would render the letters void. Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court could not be stayed by an order of any other court in a matter wherein the Surrogate first acquires jurisdiction or takes cognizance.

The rule (under the decisions) was, that where a court has adequate powers to administer complete justice, and obtains first jurisdiction, the litigation should proceed in that court.

The Surrogate was vested with full power over the question of surety; and can compel any collector to give additional security at any time.

The plaintiff had already made application for such remedy before the Surrogate.

After argument by counsel for the motion, the matter was postponed until Thursday next.

Affairs of the Excelsior Insurance Company—Motion Made to Wind it Up.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Christian Delavan vs. The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.—This was a motion for the appointment of a Receiver, and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from continuing business, and to wind up their affairs. The argument was commenced, but, before conclusion, postponed until this week.

Amos G. Hull for motion; John Slosson opposed.

Geo. Thompson and Anna Dickenson.

At the close of Miss DICKENSON's address in Boston on Friday evening last, GEO. THOMPSON, the eminent Abolitionist, was recognized among the audience, and, being called on, replied as follows:

MY FRIENDS—If one accustomed to public speaking is ever placed in an embarrassing position, it is when he is called upon as I am now to address an audience that has been so charmed and highly excited by such eloquence as that which it has been your privilege and my privilege to listen to to-night. SHAKESPEARE says "as when some actor who has crossed the stage retires, the eye looks listlessly to see who follows next," and so I come before you to-night. Nine-and-twenty years ago America cast me from her. I was a vile, pestilent man; I was a disturber of the public peace; I was an enemy of the Union; I was thought worthy to be denounced by your President, and in an address to Congress. I am unchanged. I have not wandered off from the point on which I then stood, but have preserved it without variableness or shadow of turning. When I was cast forth, these were my last words: "America will yet witness another revolution. The first, great, noble one, was for independence; the second, holier, more benign, more blessed, more imperial, will be for liberty. But you, the people of Massachusetts will live, and I pray God I may live to see the day when the principles for which I am hated, persecuted and banished will be the principles of the Old Bay State." I am enemy of America now! I have been an all-but to an idolatrous admirer of your country. Bring me an American here to-night and place him foot to foot with me, and let us see who is most an American in feeling, in hope or aspiration, he or I. Thirty years ago I saw this dark cloud upon the horizon. Nothing that has taken place in your country has surprised me but this, namely, your enthusiasm for the cause which I pleaded apparently in vain. I have nothing to address to you to-night, nothing. I have been spell-bound. America be proud of your daughter. Were she my countrywoman I should be proud of my country for her sake. Appreciate her, reward her by following her counsels. I must confess, long accustomed as I have been to public meetings, and hearing the best eloquence on either side of the Atlantic, and to hearing those who are esteemed our most gifted men in Parliament, I have listened to no speech which for its pathos, its argument, its satire, its eloquence, its humor, its sarcasm and its well-directed denunciations has ever been surpassed by any I have heard before. I pray God that the life of this lady may be spared that she may see the desire of her heart in the unanimous adoption by her fellow-citizens of the great principles she has enunciated to-night. Give me America free from Slavery. Give me America in which shall be established universally, as your lecturer has said to-night, without distinction of clime, color, class or condition, liberty for all, government by all and for all. Then I see some hope that your great example—gaining the greatest victory that mortals could win, the victory over self—that your example will cheer my country on, and though we may be behind you, we shall follow after you. In the meantime, God bless you in your great struggle, in this fearful war, so that the graves which we have heard of shall be covered up, and rich harvests wave over them, when your Constitution in all its plentitude and without its compromises shall stand forth the admiration of the world.

—Brig.-Gen. G. A. CUSTER, U. S. A., Commander of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, was married to Miss LIBBIE C. BACON, of Monroe, Michigan, on Feb. 9. Among the gifts to the bride were two solid silver tea sets, presented respectively by the officers of the Sixth Michigan and First Vermont Cavalry.

—Rev. CHARLES CHINIQUI has lately been married to Miss EUPHEMIE ALLARD, of Kankakee County, Ill.

—Col. J. G. WILSON, Chief of Staff to Gen. BANKS, was in Chicago on Feb. 2, on route for New-Orleans and Washington, with dispatches.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Saturday, Feb. 13—6 P. M.
(Reported by S. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Bankers, No. 26 William-st.)

$50,000 Amer. Gold	159¾	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]		
10,000 do	[illegible]	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]		
10,000 do	b3 159¾	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3000 Erie Railroad	112½	200 do	117½		
200 do	bnw. 113½	200 Cle. & Tol. R.	[illegible]		
300 do	b3 113½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
500 do	b3 113½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
100 do	b3 114	[illegible]	[illegible]		
100 Erie Pref.	b3 105½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
100 Hud. River R.	b3 140½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
100 Harlem R.	101½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
100 Reading R.	122½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
300 do	122½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
200 Mich. So. R.	94½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
300 do	b3 94½	100 Rock Island R.	[illegible]		
1000 do	s3 95	1200 do	[illegible]		
400 Ill. Cen. R.	132½	500 do	[illegible]		
100 do	b3 132½	100 Fort Wayne	[illegible]		
200 do	b3 132½	[illegible]	[illegible]		
200 do	132½	100 Cum. Coal	[illegible]		
100 do	132½	500 Mariposa M. Co.	[illegible]		
100 do	132½	100 do	[illegible]		
650 do	132½	100 do	[illegible]		
100 do	133½	500 Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]		
100 do	b3 133½	200 do	[illegible]		

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 13—*In steamship America, for Bremen*—Hermann Rose, lady and 3 children; Miss Mary Hellmann, Miss Elise McKenzie, Mrs. Jane Wissen, E. Lodge, S. Wallach, F. Dernhisen, C. Von Sermuth, A. Shermann and daughter, Mr. L. S. Pond, Chas. F. Pond, all of New-York; David Fleischmann, San Francisco; Mr. G. O. Barnum, Buffalo; R. S. Barnum, Chicago; E. Schwarz and lady, Philadelphia; Th. Loring, Boston; Geo. Haviland and lady, C. Haviland, Mrs. David Haviland and daughter, all of New-York; Mrs. J. F. Garrish, Mr. Pool Garrish, Jr., Mrs. H. P. Whitney, all of Boston; A. Bubling, Chicago; H. Mendel, New-York; E. Rosapal, Mrs. Therese Schlickum and 2 children, Texas; F. Pills, lady and 2 children, New-Orleans; Pierre Roux, New-York; J. A. Oberst, St. Louis; James D. Foy, Newburgh, N. Y.; John Dell, Philadelphia; F. Huber, Ohio; Eugene Ghika, New-York; Alphonse Dumont, California; Mrs. Nathan, California; Henry Norton, St. Louis; Mrs. M. Guinond and 2 children, New-Orleans; Emile Gould, Newark, N. J.; C. Wenzing, Philadelphia; J. Vaillant, San Francisco; R. Curtis, Canada; Mrs. Doris Ebrig, Porto Plata; Conrad Seipel, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Saeman, Milwaukee; David Levy, Indiana; G. Paul, New-York; Fred. Knecht, Belleville, Ill.; Heinrich Scheible and child, Cincinnati; F. Redenstein, New-York, and 60 in steerage.

FEB. 13—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Jas. Mavor, R. Mitchell, R. Creighton, E. Paulet, Wm. L. Bradley, Leonard Sanford, J. G. Dobson, Francisco Ulicia, R. F. Moresby and friend, Royal Navy; Richard Russell, Mrs. Eliza Mills and child and Mrs. E. W. Mills, Mrs. K. Dunn, Capt. Mirnot and wife, R. B. Page, W. Whipple and lady, of New-York; Mrs. J. Grummon, Miss Ellen Smith, Mrs. Bery and child, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 6 55 | Sun sets...... 5 34 | Moon sets.. 12 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 29 | Gov. Island.. 1 28 | Hell Gate... 3 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Ships Cumbermere, (Br.,) Murray, Point de Galle, Howland & Frothingham; E. O'Brien, Gilchrist, San Francisco, Merchant & Carman.

Schooners Geo. Edwards, Weeks, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Quail, Brewster, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown; W. H. Mailler, Avery, Boston, W. S. Brown; Dart, Johnson, Stamford ———; Village Queen, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, A. Smithers.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, Harris, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. 11th inst., 10 A. M., passed a bark ashore on Watchapreague Shoal, with sails furled, and a lighter alongside.

U. S. steam transport Conqueror, Sullivan, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Esperance, (Fr.,) James, Marseilles 68 ds., and Gibraltar 44 ds., with mdse. to Bastier & De Verte.

Bark Quindaro, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Moore, Matanzas 12 ds., with cotton and hides to Negroponte & Agelasto. Sld. in co. with bark Osprey, for New-York.

Bark N. Boynton, (of Boston,) Mitchell, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to James W. Elwell & Co. 5th inst., off Tortugas, spoke schr. Walter Raleigh, from New-Orleans for New-York. 6th, off Currituck, spoke bark Hanson Gregory, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Bark Bellona, (of Liverpool,) Buncombe, Algoa Bay Dec. 14, with wool to Busendahl & Co.

Bark Land Warsten, Sandstadt, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Kleber, (of Boston,) Lincoln, Matanzas 9 ds., with cotton and wool.

Brig Vivid, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) Duquette, Falmouth, Jam., 21 ds., with pimento to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. Porto Rico, (of Bangor,) Hewitt, Frontera 20 ds., with mahogany, etc., to T. G. Kidder.

Schr. Belle, (of Granville, N. S.,) Allen, Truxillo 28 ds., with hides, etc., to R. F. Sacall & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Crowell, Stamford.

Schr. Wm. Clark, Pearce, Squan, with wood.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Feb. 12—Steamers Hudson, Potsdam.

Ships Caroline Nesmith, Constantine, L. L. Sturges, Frances B. Page, Carver.

Barks Atalanta, Schmuchert, Amelia Amanda, John Carver.

Schr. F. L. Stod.

Feb. 13—Steamships Edinburgh, Columbia, Ocean Queen, Geo. Cromwell.

Steamers America and Locust Point.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 13—Arr. bark Undine, from Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

Europa—Br. brig, from Jamaica for London, Feb. 5, lat. 32 23, lon. 70 16.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 10.—Arr., barks Edward Everett, for Boston; Champion, Philadelphia, for Boston; brigs Wm. H. Parks, from Cardenas 2d inst., at and for Portland; Tempest, for Boston; H. Means, Watts, Philadelphia, for Boston; Tangent, for Portsmouth; Daniel Boone, for Portland; schrs. Ann S Brown, for Boston; Mary Fletcher, Philadelphia, for Boston; Defiance, do., for do.; Siak, Elizabethport, for do.; Clara Ellen, Boston, for Philadelphia; Emma Furbish, Verrill, and Union, Hamlin, Portland, for Fortress Monroe; C. B. Jones, Freeman, Portland, for Baltimore.

Sld., schr. Lois.

Feb. 11.—Arr., brig Nelly Hewett, Burkhis, from Portland, for Alexandria; schrs. A. Tirrell, Philadelphia, for Boston; John McAdams, for Bath; Joseph Long, Portland, for Alexandria; Trident, do., for New-York; Fulton, Bradley, Newburyport, for Georgetown, D. C.

Sld., barks Harriet Stevens, Edward Everett, Champion; brigs Annandale, George Burnham, Olive, Triade, William H. Parks, Tempest, H. Means, Tangent, Daniel Boone, Nelly Hewett; schrs. Maria L. Davis, Philanthropist, S. T. Baker, Decatur, Black Bird, J. W. Wellington, La Plata, Red Rover, Flora A. Sawyer, Cyrus Fossett, Ann S. Brown, Mary Fletcher, Defiance, Siak, Clara Ellen, Emma Furbish, Union, A. Tirrell, John McAdams, Joseph Long, Trident and Fulton.

Also, schrs. Mary Stewart, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Eunice S. Newcomb, from Boston, for Tangier, Va.; Wenonah, from do., for New-York; Stephen G. Hart, from Portland, for Washington, D. C.; Henrietta and White Sea, from do., for Alexandria; G. W. Rawley, from do., for Fortress Monroe.

Feb. 12.—Arr., brig J. W. Drisko, from Portland, for Philadelphia; schr. Sara F. Lewis, from do. for do.

In port, the above arrivals and schrs. Maria L. Davis, S. S. Baker and Clara Ellen Smith.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Feb. 1, bark Ocean Queen, for New-York in 3 ds.; Nicholas, for do. in 2 ds.

At Frontera, Jan. 14, brig Hayward, for New-York in 7 ds.

At Algoa Bay Dec. 14, bark Arthur Fordee, for New-York in 5 ds.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

20,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, each down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$777
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS! MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SUP'T OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, New-York, Feb. 3, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I HAVE EXAMINED YOUR "Patent Safety Money Pocket," and cheerfully recommend its use by the public as a safeguard against "pickpockets." (Signed) JNO. A. YOUNG, Chief of Detective Force.

Messrs. WILMOT & Co., No. 264 Broadway, New-York.

WILMOT'S Patent Safety Money Pocket CANNOT BE PICKED OR CUT; they are PICKPOCKET PROOF, and adapted as well for the use of ladies as gentlemen. They are sold by nearly all the fancy dry-goods and gentlemen's furnishing stores in the City; also, by the proprietors, WILMOT & CO., No. 264 Broadway.